P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,645—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S (UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE) Combining Sanitation, Electric Light Throughout. Lifts.
Contains over 300 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the Midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
HOTEL
Moderate Tariff.
GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.I. CARTHAGE	5128	C. Gadd	17th June.
" SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7503	E. Gordon	1st July.
" CLYDE	4609	C. Denny	8th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	3257	W. Wheler	15th "
" SHANNON	4362	L. Wilmer	22nd "
M.I. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
" CLYDE	4609	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
" SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	19th "
M.I. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

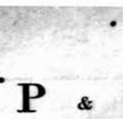
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ORION	.....	2,314	1st Aug., 1899.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 305	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,000	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Samoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 12, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—3, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORTSAID—4, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LIBERTY for use.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at reasonable rates.
INSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
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Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 22nd June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 10th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 13th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA" 2,729 tons, on or about 17th June.

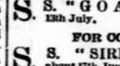
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

S. S. ANATOLIA FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA.

SAILING ON OR ABOUT 20TH JUNE 1899.

PASSAGE can be SECURED on APPLICATION to the undersigned or to the Captain. Terms moderate, good accommodation. Steamer carries an experienced stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort, large and airy cabins of two berths. Electric light all over the steamer. All luggage properly addressed and labelled should be sent to the steamer on the day previous to the day of sailing.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
P. THESIGER,
Per Pro Managing Director, Agents for Owners.
Bombay, 12th June 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	..... 2.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Goispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,309	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 2s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London England.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY?
IF SO RIDE
HUMBER CYCLES
Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES.

They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Princess Maude of Wales
H R H Princess Louise
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
H H The Nawab of Bhawalpur
H H The Prince of Oodeypore
H H Prince Ranjitsinhjee

For terms and further particulars apply to Messrs. HUMBER & Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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FERGUSONS.
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WHISKY.
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B. SMYTH & CO., LD.
P & O
OF ALL DEALERS.
P & O
Rs. 2-8-0 A BOTTLE.
P & O
EVERY WHERE.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	25	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men:

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

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TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

Have just received a large Consignment of these for the New Season, both in Tins and in Loose Packets. Special Lists on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON,
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD: as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at
LONDON CASH PRICES.
ERARD PIANOFORTES
Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HYGIENIC DOUCHES

FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF CONSTIPATION.

BY the thorough washing out, which these Douches effect, the downward action of the whole alimentary canal is promoted; and by the absorption of water its contents are moistened and the whole of the abdominal circulation completely suffused.

Prices with Glass Gauge, Rubber Tube, Stop-cock, etc.—1 quart, Rs. 4; ½ gallon, Rs. 6; 1 gallon, Rs. 8. Cheaper Quality without Gauge, 1 gallon, Rs. 5.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—
LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS.
FOR WESTERN INDIA.
LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHEE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
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Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
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Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 18 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
"COMPLETELY HEALED."
Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year it turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time I was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.
"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Jan. 17th, 1898.
"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture of the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells"
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitation and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1899.
WITH PORTRAIT OF HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.
In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious.
BENEDICTINE
Possessing most powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—
Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.
Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with water, the liqueur is possessed of great *antiapoplectic, aperient, digestive* and *antispasmodic qualities.*

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.
ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.
H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.
Dr. MALLET.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, headaches, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.
Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.
Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Medecin en chef
de l'Hospice de la Charité de Marseille.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India. (3)
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Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Impotency, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight, Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady, THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefitted by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be enclosed, when writing to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Specialist, Lodge, Queen's Place, Brighton, Sussex, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 5-10m., 4-55a. Low water, 10-57m.

Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.

Gun Club meet, Love Grove, Worlee, 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 6-22m., 5-49a. Low water 0-9m., 0-15a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Liberal Cricket Club.
Liberal vs. Baronet.
Nobli vs. Hindu Gymkhana.
Elphinstone vs. John Bright.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s. s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday next.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Sunday Class re-opens to-morrow, at 8-30 a.m. Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., will deliver a discourse on "The Spirit of Co-operation," when the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar presides.

THEFT OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Dr. C. F. Dalal, who resides at Bhuleshwar Road, has made a report to the police that some time between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., on the 14th instant, a brown leather bag, containing surgical instruments, of the value of Rs. 72-8, was stolen from his dispensary.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Again there have been loud complaints against the Damaun (Portuguese) Post Office. For the last few days people cannot obtain post stamps in the Post Office, nor can they get their letters registered, and they are put to serious inconvenience. Surely, it behoves the authorities to put a stop to these frequent complaints.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, between the Rovers and the 18th W. D. R. A., Colaba, Kick off at 5-30 p.m. The following team will represent the Rovers :—G. Howson, goal; T. G. Reynolds and G. Walton, full backs; J. Strang, P. F. Fischer, and W. G. Smarden, half backs; W. Scrafton, J. Preston, F. A. Thomas, Crawshaw, and W. B. Latta, forwards.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of May last 1 horse, 1 he-buffalo, and 1 bullock were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; 9 horses, 70 bullocks, and 91 he-buffaloes were sent to the Sir Sakarlal Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment; and 161 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 9 cartmen for overloading their carts, and 16 offenders warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

KILLED BY A HORSE'S KICK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Haines Road Cemetery, regarding the death of Buddie Sirdar, aged forty years. The deceased was a syce in the employ of Dr. Deane, Chief Medical Officer, B. B, and C. I. Railway, and resided in the premises of his master. About 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening last, Buddie was grooming his master's horse in the stables, when some, flies biting the animal, it began kicking about, and one of the kicks struck the deceased in the abdomen. The groom sat down crying and complained of severe pain in the abdomen. Dr. Deane examined him and ordered him to be fomented. Deceased grew worse and died yesterday morning. A verdict of death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

DANGEROUS PLAY.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Girgaum Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of a Hindu, named Ganu a Baloo, aged thirty-four years, who resided in a chawl at Dhobis Talao. The deceased was a cigarette maker in the employ of Mr. D. Sacropolo, tobacconist, in the Fort. On Saturday night last, Surkia accompanied a wedding procession as a torch-bearer. There was another man in the procession who played tom-tom, while the deceased, who was under the influence of liquor, began playing with his lighted torch. Suddenly his dhotur caught fire, and the whole of the lower part of his body was badly burnt before anything could be done to extinguish the flames. He was taken to the hospital, but he refused to do so, saying he would rather die than go to a hospital. He was taken home, where his condition grew worse and he died on Thursday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A DIAMOND EAR-RING.—Framji Bezonji Billimoria, a Parsee, who resides at Ragoonath Dadaji Street, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of a valuable ear-ring, set with a diamond, of the value of Rs. 600. The complainant states that he arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad on the 9th April last, and on or about the 30th idem he discovered the diamond ear-ring missing from the cupboard in the house. He did not make a complaint to the police then, but made his own inquiry. The complainant further stated that he had never seen the ear-ring in Bombay and did not know whether the ornament was in his charge or that of his daughter at Ahmedabad. He wrote to her and ascertained that the ornament ought to be in Ahmedabad. Some days after complained to the police, and suspected a servant, who had left his service, in April last, without any notice. The servant was found in the service of another gentleman in the Fort, but no trace of the ornament was forthcoming. There was nothing suspicious in the actions of the servant since he had left the complainant's service. The cupboard from which the ornament was alleged to have been stolen contained other property. In fact, complain ant could not say with certainty whether the ornament was stolen in Bombay or at Ahmedabad.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT GANDEVI HIGH SCHOOL.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the above institution took place, yesterday evening. The school building was tast-fully decorated for the occasion, and the spacious school was crowded to its utmost capacity. A Native band was stationed at the school premises. Mr. Pestonji Eduljee Guzdar, a well-known merchant of Calcutta, who has been on a visit to Gandevi, his native place, was voted to the chair.

The Headmaster, Mr. K. M. Shirsagarpure, B.A., opened the proceedings by reading the annual report, which went to show that the number of scholars who had fallen to 58 the previous year on account of plague, had risen to 90 when the health of the town improved. It also stated that the school was examined by Mr. Doraiji M. Patel, B.A., Special Inspector of English Schools, Baroda State, and the report of the annual examination was highly satisfactory. It added that out of nine students sent up for the Matriculation examination, seven passed and one student sent up for the University School Final examination was also successful. The report remarked that as the financial position of the school was not encouraging enough, they were unable to buy the necessary books and chemical apparatus. He highly eulogized the efforts of the trustees, who have been for years paying large sums of money to make up the deficit, which naturally fails, as the income derived from Government grant, school-fees and interest fro m the endowment fund, is not sufficient to meet the expenses. He, on behalf of the trustees, thanked the president, Mr. Pestonji, for having presented to the school ten folding benches, worth Rs. 200, with a view to improve the accommodation for boys, the number having risen to 125, and for having made a donation of Rs. 75 towards the maintenance of the school cricket club. In conclusion, he noted with great regret the death of two of its chief supporters and friends, Messrs. Hormusji Framji Desai, of Nadiad, and Merwanji Rustomji Dalal of Bombay, but expressed a hope that their sons would follow in the steps of their worthy parents, and take the same li rely int rest in the affairs of the school.

After an excellent programme of recitations had been gone through, prizes were distri buted. Speeches were also delivered by the president and the town Magistrate, complimenting the h eadmaster and the assistant teachers on the excell ent work they were doing in spite of unavoida ble difficulties. Floral decorations and distribution of sweets to the boys at the expense of the presid ent terminated the proceedings. The meeting disp ersed amid loud cheers for his Highness the Gaekw ar and for the president. Mr. Pestonji has promi sed to bear the expense of supplying the school li brary with the necessary books.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. TYABJEE.

To speak to the minutes of the orders.

Hiralal M and M for Petitioner—In the matter of the Act 34 of 1856 and in the matter of Hajee Alli Mohomed Haji Esmail, Haji Alli Mohomed Haji Esmail—Petitioner.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

488-98—Hiralal M and M—Ahmed Miyan Allibhai Shirvey vs sharifabhi and others—K J Shantu.
519-98—Mirbehir H and D—Parbhai alias Ujen bai vs Devjee Meghjee—Little and Co.
514-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosein Karim and others vs Lemaiabai and others—Captain and V.
416-98—Payne G and S—J E Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy and others—Ulkhit as I D and K B Mehta.
741-98—Madhowjee Veerjee—Jeswandas Purshotam vs Dayal Bhuvajee and others—Bhalchandra and K.
49-98—Wadia and G—Bansali Mumookar Damoder vs Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathubhai—Nanu and H.
149-98—Dinshaw and D—Hamidbai Yajee and others vs Vallibhoo Mansukhlal—D and J.
541-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and others vs Nazarali Dawoodjee and others—Little and Co.
193-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjee Dewas and others vs Parshotam and others—In person.
537-97—Crawford B and Co—Oomar Lukhmidas and others vs Meeya Adam Hajee Mohomed and others—Payne G and S and Bhalchandra and K.
247-98—Crawford B and Co—Killin Atkinson vs Edward O'Brien—Smotham B and Noble—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Consent Decrees.

372-98—Framji and D—Hajee Osman Abba vs Rustomjee Eduljee Dadasbanjee—Edgelow G and Wadia.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

45-97—Shamrao Pandurang—Apurao Hajee Ismail Hajee Esmail—Part heard.
309-99—Jeejeebhoy H and D—Dadoobhai Nasseam and others vs Vaiji Mahomed Rahimtoola and others—Thakurdas D C and H.
452-98—Amanand H—The Bombay Trading Co, Ld vs Atmaram and M.
562-97—Wadia and G—Balchand Rughoonand and others vs Kalooram Hasootram and others—S B Mody and Gilbertson G and W.
631-97—Jamardhan and A—Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and others vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee—M A Vakil.
73-99—In the matter of the petition of Ibrahim vs Raghoonath Nagur and others—Wadia and G.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Cream lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN OLD WOMAN BURNT IN HER BED.

IMPERATRIX VS. KALIANGIRI BIN SRIPATGIRI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in May last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of one Chima koan Kallapuri, an old and feeble woman who lived by herself in a house, in the Sheonwar Peth, Satara. The accused was a distant relative of hers and used to visit her several times a month and sell her butter-milk and whey. Chima was seen alive and well on the evening of the 6th January. Next evening two of her neighbours noticed an offensive smell proceeding from her house. Her front door was closed on the inside, and a neighbour called out to her, but received no answer. His suspicions were excited, and a policeman was sent for. On the arrival of the police, they forced open window and effected an entry. In the front hall of the house, they saw the old woman's body lying on a heap of smouldering bedding. It was badly burnt in many places, but the face was perfectly visible, and there was no difficulty in recognising its features. They extinguished the fire and summoned the chief constable. As it was growing late, a guard was put over the house and proceedings were suspended. Next morning a formal investigation was made, and the medical officer arrived at the opinion that the body was burnt subsequent to death. Chima was possessed of a number of ornaments of considerable value for one in her station of life. The examination of her body and the search of her house revealed that all her valuables had disappeared with the exception of a small earring found on the corpse. A bundle of papers was discovered, and amongst them a list of her ornaments. The back door of her dwelling was closed, but not fastened. The police set to work to trace the murderer, but they did not make any material progress for a month. The chief constable sent for the accused on receiving information regarding him, and the next day the accused produced a large number of Chima's ornaments, and the same day followed this up by recording a confession of unusual elaboration and detail. The confession related that the accused and a freind of his had plotted for some days to rob the old woman of her valuables. They visited her on the 6th January, and at night effected an entrance through a window. They struck a match and saw Chima sleeping in the hall. Lakhu, the accused's companion, knelt on her chest and strangled her. She died almost without a gurgle. They tie a lamp, stripped her body of all its ornaments, and finally set fire to the old woman's clothes and bedding, Lakhu suggesting that people would think she had accidentally burnt herself to death, and then they wrapped up their spoil in a cloth and decamped. They set out at once for Kodoli, taking care to avoid the police posts, and secreted the stolen property in various hiding places. Mr. Knight remarked that he had seldom or never read a confession more circumstantial in its detail or more atypical in its frankness. Concurring with the assessors, Mr. Knight found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Plague is now almost at a vanishing point in the city of Bombay, and the people appear to be once more free from anxiety in that respect. The case with the mofussilites, however, is quite different. They have still a serious forecasting. They consider that an outbreak during the rains is not an improbable event, and the majority among them, who appear to have been misled into the belief that Government are determined to enforce their rules at all costs and in spite of all appeals and petitions, fear that they may be turned out of their houses at any moment to be exposed to storms and rain. A friend from Dhawar informed me last year that the panic-stricken people suffered more from the inclemency of weather than from actual plague. The districts of Kolaba and Ratnagherry now show a marked improvement in their plague mortality, and yet the people in those districts are the most anxious measures employed for the suppression of plague during its earlier stages have been continued up to the present day.

What is the necessity they ask, for instance, of continuing the inspection of the passengers at the Carnac Bunder when Bombay has no plague cases to export? The inspection was given up by this time last year, the people say, and there was no difficulty in recognising its features. They extinguished the fire and summoned the chief constable. As it was growing late, a guard was put over the house and proceedings were suspended. Next morning a formal investigation was made, and the medical officer arrived at the opinion that the body was burnt subsequent to death. Chima was possessed of a number of ornaments of considerable value for one in her station of life. The examination of her body and the search of her house revealed that all her valuables had disappeared with the exception of a small earring found on the corpse. A bundle of papers was discovered, and amongst them a list of her ornaments. The back door of her dwelling was closed, but not fastened. The police set to work to trace the murderer, but they did not make any material progress for a month. The chief constable sent for the accused on receiving information regarding him, and the next day the accused produced a large number of Chima's ornaments, and the same day followed this up by recording a confession of unusual elaboration and detail. The confession related that the accused and a freind of his had plotted for some days to rob the old woman of her valuables. They visited her on the 6th January, and at night effected an entrance through a window. They struck a match and saw Chima sleeping in the hall. Lakhu, the accused's companion, knelt on her chest and strangled her. She died almost without a gurgle. They tie a lamp, stripped her body of all its ornaments, and finally set fire to the old woman's clothes and bedding, Lakhu suggesting that people would think she had accidentally burnt herself to death, and then they wrapped up their spoil in a cloth and decamped. They set out at once for Kodoli, taking care to avoid the police posts, and secreted the stolen property in various hiding places. Mr. Knight remarked that he had seldom or never read a confession more circumstantial in its detail or more atypical in its frankness. Concurring with the assessors, Mr. Knight found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

Kandewady, June 16. R. L. GHABAT.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bombaywar, Khara Talao and Khambarwada	1	3	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Zool Nagpada, Kamathipura, Nowpada, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	3	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	1
G Jakaria and Wadi	0	2	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total	6	12	74
Total plague deaths to date	46,674	40,632	
Same date last year	17	2	60

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 15th June :—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Bangkok	Abdulhusen.
Rangoon	Russian Consul or Consular Agent.
Belgaum	W H Cooke care of Knight Weymouth and Co.
Majorda W I P	Ronada Bhilva, Chire Bazar care of Bhandari.
Partabgarh Oudh	Bodhal Misra Naick Police Railway factory G I P Victoria Terminus.
Navsari	Framjee Jamasji Pithawala Bhowada street, Fort.
Delhi	L Surajmal Kalidas.

THE HOOLEY FAILURE.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on May 30 Mr. Hooley's affairs were again before Mr Justice Wright, the occasion being an application upon the discharge there were two appeals against rejection of proofs by the trustee in connection with the promotion of the Humber-Clement-Gladstone and the New Seddon Tyre Company. On the judge taking his seat, Mr. Kisch applied for the judge to definitely fix a day for the hearing of the discharge. The judge suggested June 5, and that day was agreed to, the rate being matched to further consideration with it. and the present statement was confinedto the matters mentioned in the order of the learned Registrar. Mr. Justice Wright then proceeded with appeals against the decision of the trustee (Mr. Haslen) rejecting claims made against Mr. E. T. Hooley's estate. The first claim was that of Mr. T. Harrison Lambert, of 19 Holborn Viaduct, who sought to prove for 15,000l. On the case coming on for adjournment he was asked for on behalf of Mr, Lambert to enable the case and that of Mr. Baker to be taken together, and after discussion the judge directed the motion to stand over, subject to the payment into court by Mr. Lambert of the sum of 100l. for the costs of the day. In the event of no such payment being made the motion would be dismissed with costs. Mr justice Wright heard next the case of Garnaccia, Limited, v. Hooley, an appeal by Commerce, Limited, of Manchester, against the trustee's decision rejecting their proofs against the estate for 15,000l. After hearing counsel and evidence, the judge said he was of opinion that the proofs had been properly rejected by the trustee, and the motion was dismissed with costs

THE ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

MAY 29.—"Trooping the Colour" by a very smart battalion of six companies of boys of the Duke of York's School introduced the performance. The smartness with which the little fellows drilled and transmitted the instructor's words of command was above praise, and when they retired, after the royal salute (taken by General Sir Evelyn Wood, who, with a numerous party, occupied the royal box), they were warmly applauded by a large audience. During the morning all the dismounted combats for Auxiliaries were carried through to a finish, with the following leading results :—Private Hobbins, Civil Service Rifle Volunteers, won, as first prize in Foil v. Foil and Sabre v. Sabre, two silver medals and 10 guineas and Private Gute, London Rifle Brigade, two second prizes, each of 3 guineas. In Bayonet v. Bayonet, the London Rifle Brigade won the silver medal and 6 guineas through Corporal Evans, Private Hobbins, of the Civil Service, coming in second. The third and fourth prizes went to the 1st Middlesex (Victoria and St. George's) representatives, Sergt. Larkby and Corporal Gwell. The Earl of Kintore, Viscount and Viscountess Valentia, Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, the Lord Mayor of London, Lieut.-Gen. Prince Louis Esterhazy, Count Hatzfeldt, and several other representatives of the Corps diplomatique were among the occupants of the patron's box.

May 27.—There were large houses at both performances, the best parts of the hall being especially well filled in the afternoon. Among those present were the Earl and Countess of Pembroke and party, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the American Ambassador, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George and Lady White, Mr. Brodrick, M.P., Colonel Hilda Brodrick, Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., Col. George and Mrs. Gough, Capt. Jean Ouspensky, Lieut.-Col. Don Jose Rivera Lopez, Admiral Sir Fredrick Ricards, Count de Rascon, General Olive, Sir Charles Howard, and Colonel Von Scholf. In addition to the various displays, some very keen competitions took place, and the tent-pegging was exceptionally good. The boys of the Duke of York's school again gave a gymnastic exhibition. In the evening there were present Sir Reginald Hanson, M.P., and Lady Hanson, Sir Forrest and Lady Fulton, General Sir Hugh and Lady Gough, Lord Macnaghten, Sir George Clarke, Capt. Welton, Sir Joseph Ubthy, and Sir A. Kekewich. The competition of riding and jumping by Volunteer Mounted Inf. resulted in the second team of the 14th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers winning, the first team of the 3rd Volunteer batt. Manchester being second. The 3rd London team won in the catch-weights, beating the 19th Middlesex easily. The team deserve their success, having been repeatedly second.

May 29.—The Prince of Wales attended and witnessed the pageant and the combined display. In the royal box were Lord Rosebery, Prince Francis of Teck, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and General and Lady Wolseley. The performance, which began at two o'clock, was prolonged, as the Prince was unable to come earlier owing to the Levee. He arrived while the non-commissioned officers' gymnastic display was in progress, and this was suspended for a few moments when his Royal Highness entered, the vast audience rising while the band played the National Anthem. The following finals were decided, all of them being competitions for the Auxiliary Forces :—Heads and Posts, Sergt. Keen, Bucks Hussars, Sergt. Bell, R. Thrasher, Major Wardell, Lothian and Berwick Yeomanry. Sword v. Lance, Private Hobbins, 12th Middlesex. Sword v. Lance, Corporal Beer, Devon Hussars. Lemon Cutting, Corporal Blackcadder, Queen's Bays. Tilting Serge. J. T. Marshall Bucks Hussars, Sword v. Sword, H. Trotman, Bucks Hussars. Lance v. Bayonet, Corporal Evans, London Rifle Brigade. Tug of War (110 st.), 3rd London Rifles beat 1st London Royal Regt. Volunteers. Repository Exercise, 1st Sussex Volunteer Art. Bayonet Exercise, 20th Middlesex (Artists).

May 30.—There were again large audiences at both shows. The preliminaries of several of the competitions for the Regular Army were carried out. The interest in the Tournament has greatly increased, and the prospects are that the monetary returns will be of a record character.

Among the chief visitors were Mr. Goschen, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, and Lady Lansdowne. The house was crowded. In the evening the Lord Mayor was present, and Sir C. Ritchie. The tilting show was a most interesting one, the artillery galloping by Major and Brevet-Major. Both very good. The Volunteers, all men who had been at Dargai, also competed in the bayonet exercise, and, of course, were cordially cheered. The Royal Irish Fusiliers made a fine display in the tug-of-war, beating the Household Horse Guards. The following finals have been reached :—Foil v. Foil : 1, Staff.-Sergt. Betts, Army Gymnastic Staff; 2, Qmr.-Sergt. Burns, Army Gymnastic Staff; 3, Corporal-Major-al-Horse Davis, 2nd Life Guards; 4, Staff-Sergt. Ashton, Army Gymnastic Staff. Sabre v. Sabre : 1, Staff-Sergt. Woolfoot, Army Gymnastic Staff; 2, Staff-Sergt. Walker, Army Gymnastic Staff; 3, Corporal-Instructor-of-Fencing Elliot, 2nd Life Guards; 4, Sergt. Cole, Royal Marine Light Inf. In the bayonet combats by teams of Infantry, the 2nd batt. New South Wales Borderers won defeating the redoubtable "Blue Mantles."

June 1.—Among the occupants of the royal and patrons' boxes were Lord Roberts Admiral the Hon. Sir E and Lady Fremantle, the French Ambassador, the Chinese Minister, and Sir E. and Lady Monson. Of the results of individual competitions the following may be mentioned :—Bayonet v. Bayonet.—1, Sergt. C.I., Royal Marine Light Inf.; 2, Chief Instructor of Fencing Elliott, 2nd Life Guards; 3, Staff-Sergt. Walker, Army Gymnastic Staff; 4, Corporal Young, 1st Durham Light Inf. Sabre v. Sabre.—Staff-Sergt. Woolfort, Army Gymnastic Staff; Sergt. Wallett, Army Gymnastic Staff; Chief Instructor of Fencing Elliott, 2nd Life Guards; Sergt. Cole, Royal Marine Light Inf.—Staff-Sergt. Bates, Army Gymnastic Staff; Qr.-mr. Sergt. Burns, Army Gymnastic Staff; Corporal of Horse Davis, 2nd Life Guards; Staff Sergt. Ashton, Army Gymnastic Staff.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

MAY 26.—The Hyderabad Contingent, Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square. Among officers present were :—Col. W. Bell, Lieut. A. R. Burton, Lieut.-Gen. S. Chamier, C.B., Lieut. H.A. Cummins, Col. C. J. O. Fitzgerald, C.B., Col. Sir G. B. Faringdon, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., Col. R. C. Hemchy, Rev. F. C. Hill, Lieut. E. C. Harrington, R.A., Major-Gen. H. A. Justice, Col. R. James, I.M.S., Major F. Johnstone, Lieut. J. R. Kennedy, Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Mr. Austin Low, Col. E. S. Ludlow, Lieut.-Col. S. F. H. M'Swiney, D.S.O., Capt. F. T. Major, Capt. C. E. Macquoid, Col. R. J. de Makeance, C.B., Surg.-Gen. A. Maclean, Major J. Scott, I.M.S., Capt. E. A. W. Stothert, General Sir R. Steward, K.C.B., presiding; Lieut.-Gen. D. Shaw, General T. T. Turton, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. B. Williamson, Major F. D. Welchman, and Major E. W. St. G. Welchman.

The 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Hotel Cecil, Strand. Major Peters, Capt Soames, Col. Bibby, Capt. Higson, Col. Brabazon, Col. Edmonkstone, Capt. Blacher, Col. Hutchins, the Hon. H. Baring, Capt. Wilson-Todd, Lieut.-Gen. M. Moore, Capt. Skinner, Mr. S. C. Newton, Capt. Critenley, Major-Gen. Grant, Capt. Richardson, Major-Gen. Sir S. Clarke, Lieut. Barnes, Lieut. Hogg, Major H. Elliot, Lieut Watkin, Vet.-Surg. Sewell, Lieut. Francis, Lieut Churchill, Col Hemming, and Major Bailey.

The 12th Royal Lancers, Savoy Hotel, Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presiding. Among those present were :—Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, Major Atherton, Col. Beck, Mr. P. J. Bailey, Mr. W. M. Barrell, Mr. A. L. Brown, Capt. Clifton Brown, Capt. Case, Mr. R. Donaldson Hudson, Major Eastwood, Mr. C. Fane, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. W. H. Greenley, Lieut.-Col. Hill, Capt. Hodge, Capt. Hinde, Capt. the Hon. H. G. Heneage, Mr. G. W. Hobson, the Hon. J. D. Hamilton, Major Jary, Mr. D. J. Keswick, Capt. Loder, Capt. Mack, Major Orred, Major-Gen. J. C. Russell, Major Kalli, Mr. C. Steel, Col. the Hon. W. J. Stewart, Col. Tait, R. Trotman, Major Worthington, Capt. Wormald, Mr. G. C. Wright, Mr. J. N. P. Wood, Col. Hornby, Capt. Birdwood, Mr. H. G. Sutton, Capt. Gordon, Col. Archdale, and Capt. Greene.

The Camel Corps Club, representing the officers of the Gordon Relief Expedition across the Bayuda desert in 1885, dined at the Cecil Hotel, under the presidency of General Sir Redvers Buller. Besides the chairman there were present :—Bishop Brindle, Col. Romilly, D. S. O., Sots Guards, Dr. R. Gilmour, Charles Townshend, F. Gregson, Col. C. E. Beckett; Lieut.-Cols. W. Dick, T. Magill, Nevill Waite, Vesey Dawson; Col. J. F. Barn-Murdoch, Col. J. F. Brocklehurst, Lieut.-Col. Douglas Dawson, Mrjor T. O'D. Snow, Col. E. Alderson, Mr. Molton Prior,

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Though the burglars failed to force the Safe, they so damaged the lock of it that the keys are of no use, and we should be glad if you could send a practical man at once to see what can be done.

We may say this is the second attack the Safe has withstood within twelve months, but the last was of the most determined character.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and we are happy to furnish the most practical evidence of the protection afforded by the possession of one of your Patent Safes.

We are,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JONES & WELLS.

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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

THE setting in of the South-West Monsoon at the beginning of the week under review has brought with it rather a heavy fall of rain, the total registered to date being 18 inches 27 cents.. During the same period last year the rainfall was 18 inches 5 cents, and that in the previous year was 5 inches 25 cents, so that this year we have had a very fair beginning as compared with the two preceding years. The tone of the Cotton Market has been quiet; prices are steady and show no quotable change. In Wheat and Seeds a small business has continued to pass, and the feeling is steady. Exchange has been very steady, and rates, have maintained the one level from one end of the week to the other, this evening's quotations being on a par with those of last Friday both for Bank and Private Paper. The Money Market continues steady. In Government Paper there has been a falling away in prices, which as compared with last Friday's, show a decline of 1-16 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cents but no change for 3 per Cents. Freights are firm; ready and forward lines have been done, also some relets, chiefly for continental ports, and but for sellers holding out for higher rates than those offered by buyers the business done might have been larger. In imports the enquiry is small.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office. Dec.	Rs.		1,84,130
" " " Branches... "	"		1,07,383
Other " ..... Inc.	"		2,83,079
Government Securities	"		3,043
Other authorised "	Unchanged.		
Loans ..... Dec.	"		41,407
Bills Discounted and Purchased ... Dec.	"		2 22,275
Balances with other Banks ..... Inc.	"		3,878
Cash ..... Inc.	"		3,13,442

Against the diminution during the week preceding of some 9 1-4 lakhs, at 103 3-4 lakhs, in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, there was an increment during last week of 3 lakhs, at 106 3-4 lakhs, as disclosed by the Bank's Statement of affairs issued on Monday last. From Public Deposits there were withdrawals, amounting to 1 3-4 lakhs at the Head Office, and to over 1 1-2 lakh at the Branches. To Private Deposits there was an addition of 2 1-2 lakhs. Loans were about 1-2 lakh less; and Bills Discounted and Purchased 2 1-4 lakhs lower; while in the remainder of the items composing the Statement the changes were but trifling.

Meanwhile, the market is steady, and rates are unchanged, the Bank of Bombay rate being 5 per cent, and that in the open market 4 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 10th June, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	88,04,812
Do. do. at Branches.....	27,55,708
Other Deposits	3,20,85,749
Post Bills	8,334
Credits undrawn	19,82,007
Rs...	5,92,96,810

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,05,09,763
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	73,57,760
Loans on do. do. ...	1,90,00,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	77,01,178
Dead Stock	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,798
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	2,13,351
Cash	1,06,78,038
Rs....	5,92,96,810

EXCHANGE.—At opening on Saturday last the market was steady in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, with very little business reported done either way. Rates were given on Monday at 1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, and again there was but little business reported. On Tuesday the market was steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand. A fair amount of the latter was taken at 1s. 3 31-32d, also some wire at 1s. 3 29-32d. for forward delivery. Merchants' Bills were quoted at 1s. 4 1-8d. but were scarce. Rates opened the following day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s 4 1-8d. for three months' Sight Credits, and remained thereat throughout the day, with but little business reported either way. Yesterday quotations continued at 1s. 3 15-16d for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand and 1s 4 1-8d. for three months' Sight Credits. The latter were scarce, and the enquiry for Bank remittance was limited. The market has been steady to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper: and a few marchants' Bills were reported. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs	1-99 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last mail day the market opened quiet in tone at 101 1-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Money and Account, and 93 3-4 for Threes. On Monday rates opened at 100 3-4 for Money and Account for 3 1-2 per cents, and having steadied during the day, advanced to 100 7-8 for the former and 100 13-16 for the latter. Rates were firm on Tuesday at 101 for Money for, 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 15-16 for Account, and 94 for Threes. The market was steady on Wednesday at 100 13-16 and 100 7-8 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents; threes remained at 94. Yesterday there was a quiet feeling in the market with 100 7-8 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 100 3-4 for the settlement; Threes advanced to 94 1-4. Rates were a little better to-day at 100 15-16 for Money, and 101 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 94 for Threes; the Market closes with a steady feeling.

SHARES.—There has been very little movement in prices, and that wholly in favour of sellers. We have to report an advance Rs. 10 each, in Manockjee Petit and Oriental, of Rs. 5, in Central India, of Rs. 2 1-2 in Sun. In Presses, New Berar are Rs. 5 higher; and Mofussil, and New Indian Rs. 2 1-2 each. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah Trading have advanced Rs. 50 in the first Issue and Rs. 10 in the second issue; Treacher and Co., Rs. 10; (Bombay) Ice) Rs. 4. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 3 3-4 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A moderate business has been done in Grey Goods, and prices are generally the same as before. Up-country dealers' purchases have been limited to their present requirements; and the dealers in the Bazaar are willing to accept current prices. There has been a fair enquiry for Bleached Goods. In Dyed, Turkey-Red, Printed and Locally-made goods there is no change, prices maintaining their former level. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been some 3,000 packages; and of Local about 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—A large business has transpired in this market during the past week. China buyers are freely taking good lots, chiefly Nos. 10s, 12s, and 16s; 20s also find buyers. Rates generally rule in favour of sellers; official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, AA.	3	to 3	3 per 10,
"	" 8s	"	" 3	" 3 3-4	"
"	" 10s	"	" 3 3-8	" 4 6-16	"
"	" 12s	"	" 3 1-4	" 4 1-2	"
"	" 15s	"	" 4	" 4 3-4	"
"	" 20s	"	" 4 1-4	" 5	"
"	" 24s	"	" 4 3-4	" 5 1-2	"
"	" 30s	"	" 6	" 6 1-2	"
"	" 40s	"	" 7	" 7 1-2	"

METALS.—Yellow Metal is 2 ans. per cwt higher at Rs. 47-8-0; while Braziers' Copper and Swedish Bar Iron are unchanged at Rs. 59-4-0 per cwt. and Rs. 52 per candy, respectively.

COALS.—A line of Watson's Hartley, for June shipment, was sold at Rs. 14 3-4 per ton. For forward delivery inquirers are reported to be firm, and are asking for Cardiff, June-July and July-August shipments, Rs. 18 1-4; and for Davison's W. Hartley, Rs. 17, same shipments. The market closes quiet but steady; we quote along side:—

	Ready. Per Ton. Rs.	Forward. Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	Nil
West Do.	17	16-12
Australian	Nil	Nil
Powell's	18-1	18-1
Cardiff	18-1	18-1
Japan	Nil	Nil
Singareni	Nil	Nil
D-shagun Bengal	15	15
Muir's Navigation	14	13-12
Jardine's	14	13-12
Seespor	Nil	Nil

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The tone of the market for this staple has been quiet though steady during the past week. The business done has been small. The market closes with a quiet feeling and a small enquiry. Forward quotations are given at Rs. 165 1-2 per Candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 134 for "Fair Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 141 for "Good" Bhowngger, for May.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy,	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 129-2 13-16d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 123-2 23-32d.	
Do. Good	" 118-2 21-32d.	
Salem, Fine	" 135-2 7-8d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 127-2 23-32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 124-2 11-16d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	" 133-2 7-8d.	
Dhollera, Fine	" 133-2 7-8d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 127-2 25-32d.	
Do. Good	" 115-3 1-16d.	
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 135-2 13-16d.	
Wagnur	" 128-3 9-32d.	
Broach, Fine	" 138-3 9-32d.	
Do. Good	"	

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1898-99. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	380,000	330,000
Barsee and Nuggur	104,000	86,500
Berar	605,000	413,000
Hingunghat	11,500	10,000
Dhollera	241,000	257,500
Broach	118,000	151,500
Bengals	245,500	210,000
Persian and Sind	6,000	15,000
Compta and Dharwar	51, 500	44,500
Westerns	4,000	5,500
Total.	1,772,500	1,529,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week	26,815	50,877	27,972
From 1st Jan. to 15th June 1899	1,555,676	1,441,689	1,170,979
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	7,556	27,214	15,318
From 1st Jan. to 15th June 1899	445,780	354,964	449,471
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	11,442	15,343	10,381
From 1st Jan. to 15th June 1899	281,619	258,367	290,848

WHEAT.—A small business has been done in a quiet market. Prices are unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 28	per candy.
Do. 85 per cent.	" 27	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3-14-6	per cwt.
Red Delhi	" 3-12-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 27-0-0	per candy.
Red Ahmedabad	" 26	"
Hard Red	" 25	"

SEEDS.—Linseed has advanced 3 ans. per cwt; and Gingelly has declined Re. 1 per candy. Closing prices are given as follows, in a steady market:—

Linseed	Rs.	6-6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow General	"	6-1-0 "
Do. Do. Cawnpore	"	5-13-0 "
Do. Red Do.	"	5-8-0 "
Gingelly, White	"	36-0-0 per candy.
Do. Mixed	"	33-0-0 "

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	231,719	334,193	28,718
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15 June	3,191,802	6,759,155	653,135
Linseed for the week	48,872	70,351	11,821
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15 June	1,624,491	1,677,305	271,755
Rapeseed for the week	61,041	82,584	43,176
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15 June	1,259,787	1,190,214	859,058
Gingelly seed for the week	4,561	18,336	450
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15 June	1,000,333	1,116,444	378,150

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	128,365	430,242	...
Do. from 1st January to 15th June	1,782,839	4,203,642	2,813
Linseed for the week	25,054	70,937	39,079
Do. from 1st January to 15th June	1,431,206	1,395,793	353,949
Rapeseed for the week	37,956	34,240	92,393
Do. from 1st January to 15th June	1,030,096	1,033,554	673,762
Gingelly seed for the week	8,593	62,745	9,998
Do. from 1st January to 15th June	1,294,721	1,263,463	383,853

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 18.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Missa Coelestis. Hymns 7, 318 and 211.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 225, 214 and 240. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F. Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 185, 291 and 193.
8 a.m. Miss. Cantata (Mercbocke)—Hymns 34, 323 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 162, 276 and 24.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service, Rev. G. C. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

Byculla, (Victoria Gardens.)

9-30 a.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT,

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—United Service—Psalm 1, Hymns 315, 101 and 192.
6 p.m.—Psalm 89, tune 130. Hymns 71 1st tune, 233, 229 1st tune and 293 2nd tune.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 54, 41 and 22. Psalm 90 tune 67.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 242, 276 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 269, 370 (For those at Sea) and 24.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM,

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH,

Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

SEAMEN'S REST (CHAPEL).

Frere Road, Prince's Dock.

Rev. F. Wood, Port Missionary.
7-30 p.m.—Divine Service.
All sea sea and strangers in the port are heartily welcomed.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon, Preache Rev. J. W. Kemble.
10 a.m.—Catechizing and Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 35, 323 and 324.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 176 and 184.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 219, 224 and 629.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL,

(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
9-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany.—Hymns 220 and 255.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and sermon.—Hymns 242, 285, 222 and 31.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·535
Temperature of the Air	degrees 77·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	" 73·9
Dew Point	" 75·3
Relative humidity of Air	" ·937
Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 78·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	" 75·8
General Direction of wind	SW, WNW, W, NW, SSE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 237
Fall of Rain	" 0·38
Total fall during month	" 11·07
year	" 19·71
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th	" 0·29

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CUMMINS—GREENFIELD—May 27, at St James's, Westbourne Terrace, by the Rev Walter Abbott, Harry Ashley Vane Cummins, eldest son of Brigadier-General J T Cummins, D S O, to Mabel Kennard Greenfield, fourth daughter of W B Greenfield, of 35 Gloucester Square and Haynes Park, Bedford.

FAICHNIE—RING—May 27, at St Paul's, Avenue Road, N Faichnie, M B, B S Durham, Capt Royal Army Medical Corps, son of A G Faichnie, late Depy-Postmr-Genl Central Provs and Berars, India, to Alice, daughter of J Ring.

DEATH.

SIMSON—May 28, at Hanover Street, F B Simson, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 71.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MOORE—June 10, at Home Hospital, Maskay's Gardens, Nungumbaukam, Madras, the wife of Godfrey W Moore, Vellore, North Arcot, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WALTON—MORTON—June 5, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev M C Sanders, Graham Walton, 26th Punjab Infantry, son of the late General Bendyshe Walton, C I E, to Edith Elmira, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Edward Morton, 2nd Baluch Regiment.

DEATHS.

FRENCH—June 17, at, No. 14, Hunter's Road, Vepery, Madras, Elizabeth Ann, the beloved wife of H T French, Chief Prosecuting Inspector, Madras Railway, aged 52 years.

LAZARUS—June 10, at Benares, of apoplexy, Jane Ann, the dearly loved wife of Edward J Lazarus, M D.

MCJOWAN—June 12, at Darjiling, of malarial fever, Gardner W McGowan, aged 30 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

THE beginnings, the growth, and the present enormous expansion of British industry and commerce are brought within the compass of an interesting volume by Mr. G. T. Warner, M. A., entitled "Landmarks in English Industrial History," published by Blackie and Son, London. To begin at the beginning Mr. Warner goes back to the month of September, B. C. 54, when Julius Cæsar landed on the coast of Kent and the Britons first came into direct contact with the Roman power. Cæsars's two invasions accomplished little more than this. The conquest and pacification of Britain over a hundred years later, gave the inhabitants settled order, roads, cities, ports, commerce, mining, and foreign markets for the corn which the fertile soil grew in abundance. The corn of Britain rationed the Roman garrisons on the German frontier of Gaul, and supplied the needs of Roman cities, and Britain became famous as the Granary of the North. Besides corn, Roman Britain exported cattle, hides, metal, dogs, furs and slaves, importing salt to preserve meat for the winter, wine in large quantities, amber and ivory, inner kinds of cloth and superior iron work. Iron was extracted from mines in the Forest of Dean, Hereford and Monmouth, and even before the advent of the Romans, it had been used for scythe blades, to arm the axles of war chariots, and to bolt together the oak-beams and planks of the flat-bottomed ships which made voyages from Western Britain to Ireland. Under foreign rule the mines were naturally mostly in the hands of foreigners, and the output was largely increased of tin in Cornwall and of lead in Derby and the Mendips, which became so abundant that the output was curtailed by law. Anglesea and Shropshire produced copper, Northumberland, coal. Mr. Warner finds in the Roman occupation of Britain an analogy to the *Pax Britannica* in India, but according to him there was this difference, that the Romans made no deliberate effort to improve the lot of their subjects, to educate or train them. They considered the province a possession to be administered, primarily for the advantage of the conquerors, and to this end repressed violence, crime and human sacrifices; whereas in India, the first object of the Government is professedly the good of the governed. Surely, Mr. Warner ought to know that Agricola took special pains to improve the lot of the Britons, teaching them how to substitute well-built houses of stone and brick, for the wattle and dab erections which had previously satisfied them, and induced them to adopt better methods of agriculture. To the Roman conqueror Britain owed the introduction of hornless sheep, poultry, geese, the pear tree, cherry, the walnut, and other fruit-trees. It is no doubt true that although prosperity spread over the whole country, the Britons had very real grievances. The taxation was heavy, duties were levied on exports and imports alike, and the tax-gatherers were, no doubt, rough, peremptory, and unreasonable. The revolt of Queen Boadicea, infuriated by an intolerable outrage, was far more injurious to the Roman colonists than the Mutiny of 1857 to the British in India. Her raid on St. Albans and London cost them twenty thousand lives. The withdrawal of the legions in A. D. 400 was followed by the immediate ruin of the province, the country being invaded by Scots, Picts and Saxons, the towns burned and the unhappy Britons driven to the woods and mountains. In the chaos, the Roman civilization disappeared, and the Saxons did nothing to replace it. The author predicts that it would be just the same in India were British rule withdrawn:—"Most of the British work would fade away, railways would go to ruin, sanitary improvements be neglected"—they would be the first to go—"oppression of the weak take the place of equal justice between all, while the country would lie at the mercy of a powerful invader."

It is a moot question whether the Saxon settlers themselves cultivated the land after the fashion to which they were accustomed, in their German home, taking one crop only out of the land, or carried out the Roman system, making the Britons, reduced to slavery, do the ploughing and reaping. On the arrival of the Normans, six centuries later, the land and the cultivators belonged to the lord of the manor. Overgrown villages had taken the place of the Roman cities which had gone to ruin, the Roman roads had disappeared, the whole country had retrograded. The Danish invasions had done something to familiarise the Saxons with the idea of trade, and Alfred constructed a fleet to guard the Channel. The organisation of England under a regular government began with William I. Under the three Edwards the Government conceived and carried out a commercial policy which produced more far-reaching results than the generally successful wars waged against France, and Scotland, and the conquest of Wales. The Edwards encouraged foreign weavers to settle in England, and thereby fostered the woollen manufacture which before the era of King Cotton was the mainstay of British industry. Edward III. was in advance of his time. He established freedom of trade within the kingdom, but the boon was not popular, and it had to be revoked. This king's reign was marked by the fearful visitation of the Black Death, which broke out unexpectedly as he returned from the French wars covered with glory. There is only too much reason to believe that one-half the population perished in the successive visitations, the worst of which lasted six months. The landowners found it impossible to pay the triple wages demanded by the few labourers that were left, and there were not enough to save the harvests even if the wages could be paid. There was not food enough for even the diminished population. To meet this economic difficulty, the King issued a proclamation, which Parliament embodied in the Statute of Labourers, reciting that there being scarcity of labour owing to the pestilence, and that many preferred to beg than to work, and provided that every able-bodied man or woman, not having land of their own or already engaged, was to accept work when offered at the rate of wages paid before the Black Death. Those who refused were to be sent to prison, those who accepted or gave higher wages were to be fined, and all who gave alms to able-bodied beggars were to be imprisoned. This labour law applied not only to reapers and ploughmen, but to carpenters, masons, and other craftsmen. It was also provided that shopkeepers should not sell meat, beer, bread, and fish for excessive gain. This legislation was made much more stringent in two subsequent years, imprisonment and branding being substituted for fines. Towns which sheltered men refusing to work at the old wage rate were heavily fined. The author does not join in the usual denunciation of the Parliament of landowners, for it was in the spirit of the time to regulate wages. It was held that for a labourer to claim higher wages because he was placed in a position to do so by a national calamity, was as much extortion as the excessive interest demanded by a usurer. Such action violated the mediæval idea of what was fair between man and man. But it was impossible to keep down the prices of food which had become scarce, and consequently the labourer could not work at the old wage. Ferocious punishments did not avail, and the Statute of Labourers came to nought. The landowners tried another remedy. They turned arable land into pasturage for sheep, and the woollen manufacturers in England profited by the increased supply of wool. The Black Death had for one of its main results the increase of sheep-farming and the reduction of the area of land under corn. There was still another resource, the proprietor let his land on lease to a tenant and shunted the labour difficulty on to his shoulders. As the tenant had no capital, the lord stocked the land with horses, cattle, sheep, for which the tenant paid rent as he did for the land. These new intermediaries did not require to pay much away in wages, for most of the work was done by themselves and their families, and the little labour they required they could pay for at the new rate. This system of tenancy did not originate at that time, but it received a great development, and out of it the British farmer of the present was evolved.

A considerable number of the lords, however, disdained such compromises. They insisted on their old manorial right to *villein* service without wages. These rights, they contended, had only been remitted at their lord's will who could resume them at pleasure. Such cases were tried in the manorial courts. The peasants, threatened with eviction if they did not submit, were driven to desperation, and when every person in the kingdom over the age of fifteen had to pay a fresh tax to support the war, the peasants of Kent, Essex and Hertfordshire moved upon London. The Peasants' Revolt affected Yorkshire and Devonshire, Manor-houses were burned, and, as in the French Revolution, the Muniment Rooms, containing the evidence of the Peasants' servitude, were destroyed with their contents. The lords' mills, in which they had been compelled to grind their corn, were also burned. Lawyers, supposed to be in league with the lords, were hanged. Justices of the peace and unpopular landlords were slain. Corpus Christi college was burned, the town

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES QUESTION.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

GOVERNMENT VICTORY BY 141 VOTES.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Lord George Hamilton, in opposing Sir Henry Fowler's motion to disallow the Indian Sugar Act, declared that the Bounty System justified strong measures, as sugar was the backbone of agriculture in Northern India.

His lordship added that he had a strong impression the Currency Commission would submit a report establishing a stable exchange, giving India for the first time for many years due advantage of her financial connection with England.

Continuing his speech in the debate on the Indian Sugar Duties Act, Lord George Hamilton said that Sir Henry Fowler's motion would deprive India of one of the greatest benefits which we could confer.

He feared that our Government would never be popular in India, and that its strength depended on the confidence of the people in our ability to maintain peace and to promote the material prosperity of the country. India had passed through troublous times and there was still danger ahead.

His lordship maintained that the Sugar Act was justified both from economic and Imperial points of view, and it was not only a blow struck in the defence of India's own interest, but would also stimulate others to consider how to put an end to the vicious system of subsidised protection.

Mr. Chamberlain, in opposing Sir H. Fowler's motion, argued that the Countervailing Duties Act was a question of expediency and was not opposed to Free Trade principles.

LATER.

Sir H. Fowler's motion to disallow the Indian Sugar Act was rejected by the Commons by 293 against 152 votes.

A PARTY DIVISION.

The division on Sir Henry Fowler's motion was purely a party one, only Mr. Courtney and Mr. Maclean voting with the minority.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

JUNE 15.

M. Poincare has been entrusted with the task of forming a new French Ministry.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

The Venezuela tribunal has assembled in Paris.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

JUNE 16.

The Transvaal Volksraad has adjourned to enable members to consult their constituents regarding President Kruger's proposals for an extension of the franchise, and for increasing the representation of the Goldfields.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

ADEN, JUNE 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the homeward mails of the 10th instant, arrived here, at noon, to-day.

THE CALCUTTA ASSAULT CASE.

THE APPEAL: SENTENCES MITIGATED.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

The appeal in the Low assault case was heard at the High Court, to-day, before Justices Prinsep and Hill on one bench.

Mr. Dunne, appearing for the Crown, said: I only desire, on behalf of Low, to submit plea for merciful consideration of the sentences. Mr. Low had no desire in any sense whatever to ruin these gentlemen's careers. If you lordships can see your way towards altering the sentence so as not to ruin the careers of these two gentlemen, Mr. Low will welcome the alteration.

Justice Prinsep, in giving judgment, said: We are of the opinion that the offence established under the circumstances disclosed was one for which imprisonment was the proper punishment. But having regard to the position and circumstances in the life of the two prisoners and also to the particular season of the year at which the imprisonment will have to be undergone, we think that in the case of Trotter the sentence of one month will be sufficient, and in the case of King, the sentence of two months' fines will stand. We reduce the sentences accordingly.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The Central Provinces now have 7,582 people on the relief-works, and Rajputana 9,219. Elsewhere throughout India the crop reports continue favourable, except in the Punjab, where scarcity of fodder continues to be complained of, and in Burma, where a good deal of damage has been done by the floods.

PROGRESS IN KABUL.

HABIBULLA KHAN BUILDS A DISPENSARY.

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Sirdar Habibulla Khan is building a dispensary in Kabul at his own expense.

The European colony at Kabul now comprises Sir Martin, of the firm of Acquin, of the firm of Martin and Company, a lady nurse, Mrs. Daly, and two Austrian mechanics.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenants Winwood, Campbell, and Woodley become Adjutants, 5th Dragoon Guards, 2nd Argyll and Sutherlands, and 2nd York and Lancasters, respectively.

Lieutenant Rice is transferred from the 3rd Bombay Infantry to the 42nd Gurkhas.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants Bray, 23rd Bombay Rifles; Tristram, of the Erinpura Irregulars; W. Light, 14th Bombay Infantry; and Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers, are reported to military employ.

Lieutenant Thornhill, Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, is granted six months' leave from the 24th instant.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Somers-Smith, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is transferred from the Punjab to the Central Provinces; and Mr. Muttannah, from the Central Provinces, to Madras.

Captain P. J. Gordon is gazetted to the charge of Mathematical Instruments Office, Survey of India, Calcutta.

Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, three months' leave from the 8th July; Mr. Hill, from Dehra Dun, officiating.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The enhanced rates of the Peninsular for the wounded sepoys are notified to apply to all men wounded in the recent Frontier campaigns, beginning with the outbreak in the Tochi Valley, in June 1897.

Assistant-Surgeon E. W. Kerr receives a step of promotion for service in the recent Frontier operations.

Major-General Sir E. Stedman is gazetted Good Service Pension.

Lieutenant Hirst, 22nd Bombay Infantry, is gazetted to Commissariat employ.

Captain K. Bentinck, Hyderabad Lancers, is transferred to temporary half-pay.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration is bestowed upon Major W. Shepp, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.

Major Stuart, R.E., Inspector, Submarine Defences, is appointed to the Military Works Department.

Mr. G. B. Brokenshaw is appointed Assistant Engineer, and W. O. Kerr is promoted Engineer, Indian Marine.

THE PILWAI DISTURBANCE CASE.

THREE MORE ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JUNE 16.

Madhuji Lalji, the ringleader, and two others who were arrested after the last case were placed on trial before Rao Bahadur Karandikar, Sessions Judge of Viramgam. The judge discharged one accused, and yesterday charged Madhuji and another with the offence of waging war against the State (under section 84 Bombay Penal Code) and with the offences of being members of an unlawful assembly and of attempt to commit murder. The charges being read out, the accused declined to call evidence for their defence.

The learned judge said he would take time to consider what sentence he should pass on the prisoners.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER AMBOYNA.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

RANGOON, JUNE 16.

A telegram has been received in Rangoon announcing the loss of the steamer Amboyna, belonging to the Rajah of Renoung. The Amboyna is a vessel of 428 tons, and had been engaged for some time trading between Rangoon, Tenasserim Coast, and Penang. She left Rangoon on the 10th with a general cargo and a large number of native passengers.

The vessel now lies half submerged off Maggui Coast.

All the passengers and crew were saved.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE.

The local Government has offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information from anyone, who is not an accomplice, which shall lead to the conviction of men guilty of the recent outrage on a Burmese woman in Rangoon.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JUNE 16.

Under instructions from the War Office it is notified that Surgeon-General Price, Army Medical Staff, has been directed to assume the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, vice Surgeon-General Churchill.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Second Lieutenant Cameron, No. 8 Company Western Division, at Mauritius, has been posted to 53rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Under instructions from the Army Headquarters, India, it is notified that Major Beatty, R. A. M. C., is permitted to retire with effect from the 14th June, from which date he is struck off duty.

It has been decided by the Government of India that a departmental Non-Commissioned Officer on the Unattached List appointed Sub-Conductor "sub-protem" should be granted Exchange Compensation allowance with effect from the date he was so appointed, provided that the Exchange Compensation allowance rules were then in force and that he is otherwise eligible for the allowance.

Officers detailed to superintend the training of Native Classes in Signalling as laid down in para. 1,040, section 9 A, R. I., Volume II. (provisional issue), are reminded that as soon as the men under instruction can read the minimum rates accurately, the remainder of the course should be devoted to thorough tuition and practice in service message work of every description and explanation of book work generally.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck of duty:—Lieutenant Macpherson, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 24th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service fourth year commenced 22nd January 1898).

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Captain Tanner, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 29th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service thirteenth year commenced 10th November. 1898); and Captain Tighe, Staff Corps, Wing Commander 27th Bombay Light Infantry, for one year (pension service sixteenth year commenced 25th August 1898). So much of Bombay Command Order, of 5th ultimo, as relates to Captain Tighe is cancelled.

So much of Bombay Command Order, of 17th February, as relates to the grant of leave to Lieutenant Ogg, Royal Artillery, is also cancelled.

The undermentioned have of leave absence:—Commissariat Transport Department—Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbs, Commissary-General, Bombay Command, 90 days' privilege leave from 15th July, out of India; 29th Bombay Infantry—Captain Hatch, Inspector, Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay Commands, 60 days' privilege leave from June, to the Central Provinces; 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment—Lieutenant Isacke, 4 months, out of India; Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Inspecting Officer, Bombay Command, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India. This cancels so much of Bombay Command Order, of the 12th ultimo, refers as to Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Adams.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

OBSTRUCTIVE OFFICIALS.

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

The *Madras Mail* correspondent telegraphs from Satur to-day that an admirable plan of campaign has been adopted in the Tinnevelly District to quell the riots, and that the troops and the police have been disposed in numerous places, where their services may promptly be called into requisition to the best repressive effect.

Alarming reports are received of the doings of the rioters on the Tenkasi side. They appear to have committed havoc between Shorndsai and Uthumalai. Shencottah, near Tenkasi, in the Travancore limits, has been plundered, and the Resident of Travancore, with a detachment of the Nair Brigade, is moving there.

A riotous movement is now reported near Tuticorin, and Kallugumalai has been threatened, as the punitive police who were there have been withdrawn. A large number of the Christian Shanars are to be found there, against whom the rioters may pay off old scores. It is also reported that an attack on Elarampannai is threatened.

The situation is still critical, for if the riots spread south of Tamparapani, into Ambasamudrum, Nanguneri, and Tenkarai, there is no knowing when they will be suppressed. On the southern side there are some fierce Maravars who are hereditary robbers, and who do not stick at trifles such as murder. Over fifty people were arrested yesterday at Oppathur, including the local village magistrate. Numberless cases of extortion, looting, etc., not reported at the time, are coming to light. Not only do all Hindoo castes, except Shanars, come between the authorities and the rioters, but there is the greatest obstruction from the village officials themselves.

The Inspector-General of Police has arrived at Satur. It is hoped that the plan of campaign will have the desired result, but the troops and the police experience great difficulty in suppressing the riots, as no sooner their approach to the village threatened by the rioters is known than the latter hurriedly depart, on depredation intent, to some other village.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The following particulars have been received by Government about the Shanar riots. The Shanars arrogated to themselves the title of Kshatriyas and demanded to enter the temples. They put their demand into force in the case of the temple at Sivakasi where the Trustees closed the temple. This led to litigation, the case being still pending in the Madura Court. In the meanwhile nobody knows how it happened, but the Maravars and Shanars came to blows in Tenkasi. The probable supposition is that the Maravars incited by the other castes took retribution on the Shanars for their presumptuous claim to caste rights. The result of the row was that ten on each side were killed. The rioting gradually spread, but not in an organised form, in the Districts of Tinnevelly and Madura, though in the latter District it only reached the borders. The Collector of Madura wires that the District is quieting down. The Collector of Tinnevelly says that with the help of troops and increased Police he hopes soon to have matters quiet.

The European Magistracy in the affected Districts have been strengthened and the European Police officers also strengthened; troops under European officers have been distributed throughout the districts so as to be within touch of each other and keep an eye on the disturbed tracts. The troops engaged in these operations are 7 Companies drawn from the 27th M. I., the 4th Pioneers at Trichinopoly and one Company from the 19th M. I. at Quilon. A great deal of excitement and much danger has been caused by the riots, but up to date there has been little organised disturbance, most of it being in the nature of dacoity. Government, however, is alive to the necessity of putting down the trouble and feels certain that with the steps now taken to overawe the contending parties things will soon settle down. However, comes news of a serious riot in Shencotta in Travancore to quell which a Company of the 9th M. I. from Quilon has been sent.

OUTBREAK IN TRAVANCORE TERRITORY.

The faction riots of Sivakasi have extended to Shencotta in the Travancore territory. Many acts of lawlessness have been committed embracing murder, arson, rape and outrage of all descriptions. Several Police are reported to have been killed and wounded. The authorities on the spot are failing to adequately combat the lawlessness. One Company of the Nair Brigade has been sent from Trivandrum under an European officer. The Resident has telegraphed to the Commandant of the 19th Madras Infantry to send one Company under two British officers. These left last evening in forty carts. The Dewan Peishcar, the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police left yesterday. The rioting is more in the British than in the Travancore territory.

The long and interesting account of the caste disturbances in Tinnevelly and Madura Districts which we publish to-day from our special correspondent furnishes ample evidence of the gravity of the situation, and of the difficulties that the authorities have to deal with in putting an end to the disturbances and in bringing the offenders to justice. Two prominent facts "leap to the eyes," as the French say. One is that the temple dispute which led to the Maravars' attack on the Shanars at Sivakasi in the first instance—a dispute arising from the Shanars' claim to enter certain Hindu temples—can no longer be cited as an excuse for Maravar violence, for looting, pure and simple, combined with blackmailing, is evidently the *interrima* cause of most of the later outbreaks against the Shanars. The other fact to be noticed is the evident prearranged combination amongst the Maravars. Organised mob violence of the kind now reported, and exteeding over so large an area, would be an impossibility without previous combination and conspiracy. How deep and how wide the plot (for such it really appears to be) extends, it is impossible to say, but there seems to be no room for doubt that the violence now being exhibited has been in preparation for some time and is still being organised. What is worse still, however, is the supposition, amounting practically to a certainty, judging from the opinions elicited by our correspondent, that behind the mobs there are wirepullers whose position ought to have ensured discouragement rather than encouragement of the "badmash" element that has been and is committing such excesses. How far and how many of the influential Maravar and Kullar Zemindars of the Madura and Tinnevelly Districts are concerned in this indictment it is impossible to say: but we may hope that a rigorous enquiry will be instituted in any cases where the slightest probability of it is apparent. The conduct of the village officers also seems to require in many cases a similar rigorous investigation, while even the Police are not above suspicion. The portion of our correspondent's letter referring to these matters is deserving of close perusal, for there seems little doubt that therein is to be found the true explanation of the boldness and completeness with which these disgraceful outrages have been and are being carried on. In any case, there seems ample room for a special form of enquiry; and we would urge upon Government the advisability of at once deputing a special officer (Mr. Hammick, late Inspector-General of Police, would be the ideal man for the work) to investigate and report on the whole matter. —*Mail.*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here this morning.

KARACHI, JUNE 16.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Moravis, from Trieste to Japan, sailed this morning.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 16.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Nindobana, from Japan to Bombay, sailed this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Salsize which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 6th inst. at noon, arrived at Suez on Friday, the 16th inst. at 6 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 108 3-4

3 per cent. Rentes 102 1-4

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 114 1-2

3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 96 1-2

Bar Silver 27 13-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £31,001,000; Increase £300,000; Public Deposits £11,030,000; Unchanged. Other Deposits £23,200,000; Increase £800,000; Other Securities £33,200,000; Decrease £100,000; Notes and Gold £22,500,000; Increase £100,000. Tne Banks Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, with English mails of the 2nd instant, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 7 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Byron Mr G R
Burne Mr O
Campbell Rev D A
Campbell Mr and Mrs A
Calvert Storer Sgt J
Conolly Mrs
Dawson Mr and Mrs J F
Elderfield Miss H
Edwards Lt E L P
Farmer Miss A G
Giles Mr
Greenhalgh Mrs child and 2 infants
Hopkins Mr A E
Kobel Miss L
Melch Miss
Nygeat Mr and Mrs
Read Capt E M
Rose Mr J
Thesgli Mr D Raj
Youngsman Surg Maj and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Avent Mrs and Miss
Blunt Lt Col E
Crake Dr
Datta Mr and Mrs
Elphinstone Capt A P A
Heming Capt J M
Harris Dr
Johnson Mr P W
Kikelly Capt P P
Khan Mr
Maynard Dr E G
McPherson Mr J
Nesh Mr J L T
Nixon Mr Q C
Prasada Mr K
Rost Mr J
Rustomjee Mr C
Rahman Mr A F M A
Sorabjee Mr H
Singh Mrs
Sheppard Dr
Thomas Lt Col
Yiulle Mr Mrs and infant

FROM BRINDISI.

Birking Mr and Mrs A
Douglas Mr S N
Gurbregan Mr
Josephs Mr H G
Close Miss
Price Snr Genl

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Pereira Mrs and 3 children.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain C. Gadd, will sail to-day, for London, Marseilles, and Brindisi with the English Mails, and the following passengers:—

Anderson Mrs J M and child
Alford Mr F
Adams Vt Lt Col W S
Brett Lieut H S de
Brockmen Mrs Drake
Brown Mr S G
Church Mr H M
Bericsley Mr and Mrs child and infant
Bericsley Mr S J
Buswell Capt T R
Seynon Capt
Bunster Mr J A
Creagh Capt
Churchill Surg-Genl R A M C
Churchill Mrs
Cox Mrs P Z
Calnan Mr D
Campbell Mr J
Castello Dr
Chowdrey Mr
Coles Mrs Lister
Canfield Capt
Dover Mr J
Edwards Mr
Fireman Mr
Flint Mr
Frowen Maj S
Gray Mr G
Gupta Mr Son
Griffiths Miss
Garrett Mr H
Hayes Mr J J
Hussey Mr H S
Horne Mr C S
Harkness Major T R
Hoskins Mr A
Hancock Capt W W
Honywood Capt P E
Illingworth Dr
Illingworth Mrs
Imrie Mr J H
Lamacraft Mr F
Lawrence Mr H C
Maynard Capt C M
Menzar Mr
McGann Col
Marriott Col E M L
Marrah Mr
Miller Lieut A
McDougall Dr W
Murray Mr W J
Mitchell Mr W
Nobles Mrs G J
Ogden Mr W M
Peebles Mr
Paterson Mr
Pope Mr T A
Pringle Lieut Col A
Rigg Mr H
Russell Mr A S
Rogers Mr J F L
Roper Mr
Roberts Mr Capt and Son
Skeanir Mr
Seymour Mrs
Sen Messrs (two)
Short Mr H E
Shortland Mr C V N
Spencer Mr H
Saunders Capt A B
Tremidor Mr R
Unsgoforsen Mr L
Wise Mrs
Webb Mr W H
Walker Capt W G
Wise Capt C D
Walters Mr

FIRE IN THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

DAMAGE TWO LAKHS.

TERRIBLE excitement was caused on the Kolar Gold Fields, on Wednesday night, on a report spreading that the new vertical shaft on the Champion Reef Mine was on fire. Very soon afterwards the whole field was lit up with the flames of the shaft, and a large area was enveloped in smoke caused by the high winds. It would appear that smoke was seen issuing from the 240 feet level where the fire is supposed to have first broken out. Then the burnt platform fell below to the 340 feet platform. The whole of the mine officials turned out and worked with great zeal and energy, but the difficulty of procuring sufficient water handicapped them. By morning the whole of the timbering of the shaft was burnt down but a smouldering fire still kept on. The boiler house adjoining the shaft escaped by reason of the high wind blowing in the opposite direction. Roughly estimated, the damage is something like two lakhs of rupees. The whole of the timbering will have to be re-built, which will take some twelve months at least.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th June 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	15	11	45 p.m.	9	26
Teheran	15	2	25 p.m.	0	32
Suez	15	2	55 p.m.	0	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 16th June, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	22	—	1
" Karachi	—	7	—	1
" Aden	1	29	—	1

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 2.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PUBLIC interest is pretty evenly divided between the Peace Congress, the Bloemfontein Conference, and the Marchand Triumph, but although there may be some grounds for Lord Rosebery's accusation of "hideous apathy" against the electors, the contest at Southport shows that in Lancashire at all events the constituencies are not asleep or indifferent. Lord Curzon's old seat, which the Liberals captured when his Excellency resigned in order to become Viceroy of India, has been retained, but by a much larger majority (583), only one less than the Conservative majority in 1892. It is clear that the success of the Liberal candidate, Sir George Pilkington, is not entirely due to his great local popularity or to the advance of Liberal principles. Admittedly the Ritualistic controversy about which Lancastrians, especially those living in or near Liverpool, feel very strongly, had at least something to do with the Liberal victory; but if Southport in this respect is typical of the rest of Lancashire, the outlook is not very promising for the Government. On the face of it, the situation does not seem to point to a very early appeal to the country; but the rumour recently started, no one knows how, that the general election will not be delayed beyond next spring, is strongly believed in some quarters, and amongst election agents there is, I am informed, exceptional activity. The only thing that could seem to justify Lord Salisbury running such a risk is the fact that the leaders of the Liberal party are still at sixes and sevens. The Conservative leader may think that he would have a better chance of continuing his party in power if he engaged the Liberals whilst they are an army without a general, or perhaps I should say a great general. Sir William Harcourt made what is called a good fighting party speech at Nantyglo on Tuesday, but he did not lessen the breach between himself and the Roseberyites; indeed, he seems almost to have widened it intentionally or otherwise by his encomiums on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's leadership.

THE STOKES' CELEBRATION.

The period of fifty years which began on the date when Sir George Gabriel Stokes was appointed to the Lucasian chair of Mathematics at Cambridge, is not yet quite completed, for his election to that post, once filled by Isaac Newton, took place in October 1849; but the University has wisely anticipated the event by celebrating the distinguished Professor's jubilee at a time when Cambridge is at its best. The May term is the brightest of all the terms, and the first week in June is the most radiant of all the weeks of the term. No one can say that summer is not come, and nothing could exceed the loveliness of the college groves and gardens at the present moment. The celebration of Sir George Gabriel Stokes' long professorship began yesterday afternoon in the Senate House, when M. Marie Alfred Cornu, Professor of Experimental Physics in the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, delivered in French the Rede Lecture, the subject being the wave theory of light and its influence on modern physics. He referred to the discoveries which had been made in elucidation of that theory by Descartes, Sir Isaac Newton, Fresnel, Thomas Young, Huygens, and Hertz, paying a high tribute to the brilliant roll of eminent men who have occupied the Lucasian chair of Mathematics from Barrow to Stokes. The lecture was delivered in a clear voice, with a precision of utterance that left nothing to be desired, and was attentively listened to by a large assembly including most of the invited guests of the University. In moving a vote of thanks to Professor Cornu, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Hill) observed that the Rede Lectureship had been established now for 250 years, but that this was the first time the lecture had been delivered by a foreigner in any language other than English. Professor Cornu had first prepared his address in English as a compliment to his audience; and had finally made the compliment all the greater by translating it back to French. The number of persons present who were unable to follow it was probably much smaller than the University correspondent of the "Times" seems to imagine, for in these days almost all educated Englishmen read and understand French—when not spoken too rapidly,—though I afraid very few speak it with absolutely perfect accuracy. Most of the assembly next journed from the Senate House to Sydney Sussex College, where Mrs. Neville and Mrs. Griffiths were "At Home" in the trim gardens of the college. In the evening there was a conversazione at the Fitzwilliam Museum, which was graced by the presence of the Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, and all the visitors of distinction now at Cambridge. The doctors were conspicuous in their scarlet gowns, which vied with the smart dresses of the ladies. In the course of the evening busts of Sir G. Stokes were presented to the University and to the Pembroke College, of which he is president and tutor. To-day's programme has been as follows:—11 a.m.—Reception of guests of the University and Presentation or addresses to Sir G. Stokes in the Senate House. Amongst the addresses is one from the University of Bombay. 1-30—Lunch at Downing College, given by the Vice-Chancellor to meet the Chancellor and the following recipients of the degree of Doctor in Science, "honoris causa":—Professor Cornu; M. Jean Gaston Darboux (Dean of the Faculty of Sciences in the University of France); Professors A. A. Michelson (Chicago University), M. G. Mittag-Leffler (Stockholm), G. H. Quincke (Heidelberg), and W. Voigt (Gottingen). At 2-45 the University and other addresses were to be presented to Sir G. Stokes together with a gold medal containing the portrait of the celebrated mathematician and the reverse the following Latin inscription:—

VIRO
ILLVSTRI
ET DE PHILOSOPHIA
EGREGIE MERITO
GEORGIO GABRIELI STOKES
NEWTONI CATHEDRAM
APVD CANTABRIGIENSES
ANNVM IAM LM. OBTINENTI
ET SVB ACADEMIA
ET MVLTAE ACADEMIAE
SALVTEM AMICISSIME PRECANTVR
TAM SIBI QDAM IPSI
DE TALI VITA
TANTO INCENIO
CRATVLANTES
KAL. IVN.
A.S. MDCCCXCIX.

A garden party at Sir G. Stokes' College—Pembroke—follows, and the proceedings wind up with a grand dinner to-night at Trinity College. The University of Bombay is appropriately and worthily represented on this interesting occasion by Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C. S. I., who is staying at the house of his old friend, Dr. Routh. Mr. Justice O'Kinealy is the delegate of the Calcutta University, and Mr. Justice Shephard attends on behalf of the Madras University. Principal G. Thibaut, of the Muir Central College, represents the University of Allahabad, and Sir C. A. Roe, the Punjab University. Amongst the other delegates are Professor Gaston Darboux (University of France), Sir William Anson, M.P. (University of Oxford); Professor Scott Lang (Aberdeen); Dr. R. H. Story and Lord Kelvin (Glasgow); Sir William Geddes (Aberdeen); Professors G. Chrystal and G. F. Armstrong (Edinburgh); Drs. G. Salmon and B. Williamson (Dublin); and Lord Lister (Royal Society).

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M. P., AND THE GOVERNMENT.

To show the nonsense some of the papers talk about the relations of Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., with the Government, I may mention that Lord Salisbury has, at the hon. member's request, obtained her Majesty's consent to the Knighting of Mr. Thomas Morel, Mayor of Cardiff. I believe his name will appear in the list of Birthday Honours to-morrow. Mr. Morel is a local shipowner, and although he is a Conservative his mayoralty has been acceptable to his townsfolk of both parties. Not the least interesting feature of his year of office so far has been the recent visit paid to Cardiff by the Sirdar. By the way, it was Mr. Maclean who induced Lord Kitchener to accept the hospitality of the go-ahead capital of South Wales at a moment when owing to his many engagements he was refusing invitations right and left from great cities. This compliment to Cardiff was a feather in Mr. Maclean's cap, and the people of the borough do not forget to whom the exceptional compliment was due. Thus and other equally important services he has rendered to his constituents more than compensate them for any displeasure they may feel—if they do feel any—at the manner in which he has attacked the policy of the Government with reference to the Sugar Duties legislation in India. When Mr. Maclean went down to Cardiff, the other day, to act as *cicerone* to young Mr. Winston Churchill, the Conservatives of the place gave their member an exceptionally enthusiastic welcome. It looks as if they shared his hostility not to the Government as a whole, but to that distinguished member of the Cabinet who has always been Mr. Maclean's *bete noire*, and who in the opinion of many good Tories besides the member for Cardiff has been the evil genius of the present administration from the day of its formation. Need I say that I allude to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain?

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN.

A little notification that appears in Wednesday's issue of the "Times" has caused and is causing much amusement in literary and other circles. "The Poet Laureate," says the *Times*, "requests us to call the attention of his correspondents and others to the fact that his proper and sole designation is not Sir Alfred Austin, but Mr. Alfred Austin." Considering all the circumstances, it is not perhaps unnatural that this should be regarded as a sort of invitation to her Majesty's advisers not to forget the author of an Indian Summer "or is it "The Indian Summer"?—I really forget. It is rather hard, no doubt, that while the Royal Minister has long been a Companion of one Order—the Indian Empire—and has just been made a Commander of another—the Victorian,—the Royal Poet's "sole designation" is plain Mr. Alfred Austin. Let us hope that to-morrow's Birthday Gazette will remedy this "crying grievance," as it has been described. Mr. Alfred Austin is not—in the estimation of everybody—exactly a Tennyson, and he can hardly expect to have a coronet added to the bays, but no one, however much he may undervalue Mr. Austin's talent as a poet, will object if his name should be included amongst the provincial mayors and others selected for the honour of Knighthood.

BISHOP KENNION AND LORD ROSEBERY.

Whether the Earl of Rosebery be, as the "Saturday Review" styles him, an epicurean, he shares the dislike of a still more illustrious person for the duller side of political life. A speech by an Archbishop on the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has been known to drive the ex-Liberal Prime Minister out of the gilded chamber, and no one who was present at the Northbrook Society's dinner to Lord Elgin will easily forget his exclamation at the bare mention of the Currency question. It seems rather odd for that as well as other reasons to find the Bishop of Bath and Wells on behalf of the voluntary schools appealing to Lord Rosebery to address his "great powers of mind" to take up and carry through the Education Bill of 1896 which the present Government so inconsiderately dropped. If the Bishop pays the Earl a doubtful compliment in supposing that his views on the dreary education question, as he would doubtless regard it, are the same as those of the author of the unfortunate Education Bill of 1896, the estimable prelate more than makes up for it by the eulogistic character of his language about Lord Rosebery. Not only is Lord Rosebery a statesman possessed of "great powers of mind," but he has "that peculiar, almost poetical power" of "translating the latent thoughts of people into words and formulating them in such a way as almost to astonish the people by enabling them to see what they were thinking actually staring them in the face in print." If Lord Rosebery is only a temporary, not a permanent, "retired leader," Dr. Kennion may yet see himself translated from Wells to Canterbury. The ceremonial use of incense in the Church of England may possibly be illegal, and Lord Rosebery learn from Lambeth; the use of incense unceremoniously in mundane affairs is not only legal, but infrequently beneficial to those who know how to do it.

THE EPSOM CARNIVAL.

More perfect weather for the great race meeting on Epsom Downs could not be desired, and we have seen this week a revival of the glories of an anniversary dear to the whole of the sporting community and especially that portion of it residing within Cocaigne. Owing to the improved railway facilities for reaching the course by visitors from London the journey by road has of late not been so popular as in the old days but on Wednesday, when the blue riband of the turf was competed for the scenes on the highway between Westminster and Epsom were more lively than they have been for very many years. One special feature was the extraordinary number who went down by bike, and another the considerable display of motor cars, filled with persons of both sexes. Although the principal event of the meeting lacked some of the excitement of former Derbys it was not without a certain amount of interest owing to the appearance of the French horse Holocauste. That animal of whose worth we had heard so much within the past few weeks was favourite for the "French Derby," run on Sunday last, but instead of coming in first, as everybody expected, he was beaten both by Perth and Vasquez. Notwithstanding Holocauste's defeat, his owner decided to bring him across the channel for the Derby, and many of his backers believed that he would accomplish at Epsom what he had failed to do at Chantilly. Perhaps their hopes might have been realised but for the accident which just as he had reached the straight run home placed him *hors de combat* and necessitated the use of the pole axe to put him out of his misery. Certainly, Tod Sloan's luck which had captivated so many people seems to have entirely left him. Last week and the week before he had a singularly long spell of misfortunes. He began the present week well by winning the first race of the Epsom meeting for Lord Wilton and Lord Rosebery, but this and the other minor races he has since won is a poor set off to losing the Derby and for his still greater disappointment in the Oaks to-day. The victory of the outsider, Musa—the odds on the course were 4 to 1 against her being placed—is a tremendous surprise. All along it has been confidently predicted that Lord W. Beresford's Sibola which captured the One Thousand Guineas in a common canter would have a very easy victory. Instead of doing this she came in second, though only a head separated her from the winner. Lord Rosebery's Corposant, another favourite, was third. Sloan according to all accounts did his best, and information just received from the course says he rode like a demon the final struggle between Sibola and Musa, whose jockey was Madden, being watched with intense excitement. Reminiscence, the second favourite, was eighth in the race. If the "noblemen and gentlemen of England," to whom "J. Hereford" made an urgent appeal on the eve of the Derby to help him in putting down betting and gambling have lost much money by Sibola's defeat they may be inclined to pay more attention to his entreaties; but he can hardly expect that they will all at once form a union of sportsmen who, whilst encouraging honest and genuine sport, have bound themselves to abstain from all betting in connection with it, and to use all the influence of their character and position to discourage the habit of betting and gambling in every rank of society. To be as drunk as a lord is an expression that cannot or at any rate ought not to be used at the closing of the century. A hundred years ago and less it was not considered ungentlemanly to be intoxicated. It is considered now a days. Perhaps gambling may eventually be similarly regarded; but we are very far from such a reformation, much needed though it be. When we see the Heir-Apparent, the ex-Prime Minister, and the Lord Chief Justice of England, though I believe the Courts are sitting spending practically the whole week on Epsom Race Course, and probably, as they have a perfect right to do, putting a "little bit" on the various races, the difficulty in the way of the good Bishop's ideas being immediately adopted is easily realised. To say that horse racing would be as popular without betting as it is with betting is foolish.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Sir Samuel Ruggles Brise; General Elliott Minto Playfair; General F. A. Willis, C. B.; Mr. F. B. Simson, retired Bengal Civilian; Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Indian Public Works Department; Mr. John Smart, Scottish landscape painter; the Revd. Luke Rivington (founder of the Cowley Mission in Bombay); Dr. Norman Kerr; and Lutfi Bey, the Sultan Abdul's *fatus* Achates.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT CHARNI ROAD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared with Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, and filed the following information against Joseph Dolben, a driver in the employ of the company:—

I, Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Railway Police Inspector in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, make oath and say as follows: On the 10th April 1899 an accident occurred to a train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway between the Charni Road and Marine Lines stations in which three persons, named Babaji Baji, Doorgabai, and Khoon Bala, were killed and four other persons were seriously injured. The accident occurred, I am informed, and verily believe, under the following circumstances: The Bandora up local train, which left Bandora for Colaba at 6-20 a.m., arrived at the Charni Road station at about 6-51 a.m., on the morning of the 10th April 1899, and proceeded towards the Marine Lines station, when the engine driver, seeing the Marine

would six persons have made their exit, having finished the business of their life, for the sake of two? Well, what genuine Hindu heart will not melt at the sight of this part of the case of Damodar, which resembles, (and) is of the same colour as the sedulous care which (was) bestowed after a period of white and cooling camphor has been ignited and burnt up? We have yet to explain many things more to this very affair, (but) owing to pressure (on our space) on account of other matters, we have set aside that explanation to-day, and promising to so resume it in (our) next issue, we have this subject to-day.

THE Chespirara, the Dravids and Mr. Brewin, No. 2. (Article dated 31st March)—though it is not now particularly necessary to refer to the nature of Mr. Rand's administration and Chapekar's line of conduct, (to put the matter) shortly, we have now formed our settled opinion that Mr. Rand was a tyrannical officer and that Chapekar was proud of (his) own religion, peace-loving, loyal, and scrupulously mindful of his duty. It was solely because he was mindful of (his) own religion that he showed (ushered into) the Hindu Kala (Yama, the Hindu Pluto) the originator of the sacrilegious (and) harassing (measures) like (that of) segregation at Poona, (and) in view of (a fact) we are forced to say that (what was done by Chapekar) was right. But as only one or two acts, out of the many ascribed to him by the police, have been brought by them before the public, we are at a loss to understand what judgment the public is to pass on the rest (of his acts) and what conclusion is to be drawn from them. Out of the acts reported to have been admitted by Chapekar before the magistrate, (namely) the murder of Rand having been summarised by himself, the assault on the pervert Visakar having been committed by himself, the Queen's moon-like face having been eclipsed by himself, the examination mandap having been set on fire by himself, just as the murder was charged against Chapekar after (the police) had collected evidence by resorting to bearing and buffeting, (we) do not understand why the police did not, in exactly the same way, procure evidence, after exorcising (or racking) (their) brains, to show the manner in which the damner poured on the Queen's statue was prepared. Must not the man who distinctly asked before the Magistrate that he murdered Rand have (likewise) disclosed the process of (preparing) the damner? If he has (disclosed it,) it is necessary that it should be published. Chapekar (then seems to be) the discover of a new substance of that kind, (his (Professor) Gajjar is the originator of a process for counteracting its action. (And) if Mr. Gajjar gets Rs. 5,000,—however small (that amount) may be,—for counteracting the action of the substance discovered by Chapekar, than Chapekar as a discover ought, in our opinion, to be granted a hereditary annuity. Just as the widows of Rand or (and) Ayerst have been granted pensions for their maintenance, Government can, to judge from a report now in circulation, grant pensions to the widows of the Dravid brothers also. But there is nothing generous in that. If a tamed, but naturally vicious, beast were to cause the nuisance and annoyance to people in a thickly populated place, (and) if one prevented the impending danger by killing the beast outright, we do not understand what (sort of) justice it is to vivisimize that very person after assuming that it was a murder that he committed. Well, (and) if his followers, under the belief that he had been unjustly victimized, killed those who had pointed a reward for causing themselves (both) soul to victimize him, what was there improper in that? Why did not Government consider that as only a case of retaliation and remain quiet? Where was the necessity, in the present case, for making a bugbear of a trifle and offering a reward as was offered for a capture of a general like Tatya Topi? Or was it supposed that the year 1857 of (Shrimant) Nana Sahib Peshwa had arrived again)? Indeed, Rand was neither a prince nor a peer. But on true (impartial) consideration it appears that Government have been labouring under (some) serious misapprehension in this matter. How can this be denied in the face of the fact that on a few absurdities have been committed (by Government)? Everybody has an eye to his (own) interest, and the conduct of Government and of the Dravids was certainly in conformity with this (principle). Had any other (Hindoos) than the Dravids known of (been privy to) the deed committed by the Chapekars, certainly 99 per cent of (such) of our Hindoos would have disclosed it to Government, in the hope of (obtaining) the money (reward), and the charge now made against the Dravids would have been shifted to some other persons. True policy consists in putting traitors to death after they have served (one's) purposes, and accordingly the conduct of the English Government is certainly in conformity with (this) policy in some cases. But we have before our eyes direct proofs to show that sometimes they also adopt a vacillating policy. At the time of taking Burma the English certainly acted properly in blowing up from a cannons mouth the Burmese minister who had turned traitor (to his country) and joined our Government. But we say that our Government certainly acted unjustly in the case of the Natus who brought the Peshwa's Government to ruin, or (and) of Dinkarrao Rajwaday who disclosed secrets. After the accomplishment of their objects Government ought to have disposed of the said two families just as the Burmese minister (was disposed of.) But no; (for), had they done so, Government could not have accomplished some other objects which they wanted to accomplish, and (we) think that this must have been the only reason which compelled our rulers to keep such persons under their patronage. Government put (to) such able men as Divre instead of employing them in large numbers, while they give a reward of Rs. 10,000 to a man like Dravid and release him from prison. Are not these facts surprising? Indeed, they are not; for, every person is sure to have in his possession useful as well as useless articles of some sort, (and) so this applies to the present case also. Davre was an able man, but as he was of no use to Government he (his name) was entered in the list of useless articles or dead stock; whereas Dravid being useful, he (his name) was entered in the list of useful private articles of Government. Let the test be. On the whole we arrive at the conclusion that though Dravid had like Davre acted dishonestly towards Government, they considered him honest and were favourably disposed towards him. . . . . We make a suggestion to Government that instead of the English Government exhibiting their niggardliness by granting a reward of only ten or twenty thousand rupees (e, and placing two sentries at the service of the man who caused the assassination of Chapekar, who according to Lord Sandhurst's estimate, was the veritable match (or equal) of the revolutionist General, Tatya Topi, they should, as in the case of the above-mentioned two families, raise Hon Dravid to the rank of Sirdars and grant them a Jahagir by way of requiting the obligations conferred on them. We know that it is easy to make a suggestion, and it is also true that no (one) can be made to dispose of it only in a manner befitting the position of the person from whom it emanates. But since a suggestion made by a newspaper editor is considered (as weighty) as a king himself, we think that the ministry will give the (necessary) consideration to this our veritable royal suggestion. Some persons may ask how a newspaper editor can be a King's equal (literally, how a relationship of equality can be established between a King and a newspaper editor), therefore the answer to this (question) is only this that in the world only kings and writers (in newspapers have the privilege of using the word "we" instead of "I" in referring to themselves, the practice of using one and the same thing in the form of the word "we" establishes the same relation between a king and a newspaper editor as that subsisting where two persons using one and the same thing (of any other kind.) This (reasoning) leads to the conclusion that the argument about granting a Jahagir to the Dravids, which we have stated before the present argument, is worthy of being considered by the Queen's ministers, who, in fact, are our own. Well. However much we may discuss this (matter,) it will serve no useful purpose; what is desired to happen is sure to happen. It is of no use to discuss a matter like this (which is in itself) trivial, but which has been magnified by Government into a Himalaya without any reason. The Chapekars may have committed the murders (and) all the facts (which have been alleged) may have taken place, but, judging from the manner in which they have at present been placed before the world they do not appear to our eyes (mind) to be natural but artificial; we cannot help this. Let that pass. Here we will conclude this subject. We intend to write in a very few days an article or two under the heading "A Dream about the Revolution (or change of Government) in Barma." These will certainly be placed before (our) readers in due course.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, FROM MAY 26 TO JUNE 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col F F Perry I M S B	Col A McL Milly
Lieut-Col G Robertson. C B	Col R A Money C B
C I M S B	C I M S Major
Capt C Archer B	Capt C W J Hingston
Capt K G Dawson B	Lieut-Col D G Gaskell
Mr H Fraser B Cov	Lieut-Col C B Hunter
Mr G C Walker B Cov	Lieut-Col M A Gray
Mr E F L Winter B Cov	Major P M Carey
Mr E E Parsons B	Major W Bythell
Mr F W Schoenman B	Major the Hon G G Bruce
Mr K L Gamble B	Major H H Light
Mr A T Stovell B	Major G H Turner
Mr A C Stewart B	Major A W T Radcliffe
Mr C L Hudson B	Capt H S Hannyngton
Mr J Cleveland B	Capt H A Young
Mr C G Stock B	Capt R C Vesey
Mr E A Leach B	Capt P T A Spence
Mr J H William B	Capt the Hon H D Napier
Mr G M Hatter B	Lieut A H Hutler
Mr T G Charles B	Lieut J S Boyle
Mr H Firman M	Lieut H H G Stansfeld
Mr L J Lindsay M	Lieut L A H Beatty
Mr J S Battie M	Lieut A O Lash
Mr J K Speece Bo Cov	Second Lieut J T Coleridge
Mr F L Sprott Bo	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E Gray Bo Cov 4 mo M C	Lieut T E M Lane 3 mo
Capt H E Bolton 6 mo	Lieut A H T Rose 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr F Kinsman B	Capt H H Nurse
Mr M P walsh B	Capt W Ayerst
Mr J A Williams B	Lieut H C Sandford
Mr A G S Wood M	Lieut W J Orlebar
Brig Gen J T Cummins D S O	Lieut S H Sheppard
Lieut-Col W R Murphy D S O	

A HANDBOOK OF BUDDHIST ART.

DR. JAMES BURGESS has in preparation, an enlarged English edition of Grunwedel's *Buddhistische Kunst*—an outline of the history and developments of early Buddhist Art, as illustrated in the remains at Sanchi, Bharhut, Amaravati, and in the so-called Greco-Buddhist or Gandhara sculptures. A concise work which has already attracted the attention of scholars. The Royal Asiatic Society recommended its publication in their Journal, and the author has kindly consented to this (a version being prepared by Dr. Burgess), and to the use of the illustrations. To adapt the work to the collections of Indian sculptures in the British Museum, Lahore, Calcutta, and elsewhere, very considerable additions have been made to the original text and many fresh illustrations from the most recent discoveries. Mr. Quaritch will be the publisher.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Furni mon vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (2 and 6 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Boyd Street, Calcutta.

THE RETURN OF MAJOR MARCHAND.

THE warship D'Assas, with Major Marchand on board, entered the roadstead at Toulon at half-past twelve on May 30, escorted by a number of gaily bedecked steamers which had gone out to meet the hero of Fashoda, and give him a first welcome home. He was received on landing by a number of the local military and civil authorities, and by several deputations. Several speeches were delivered. Major Marchand delivered the following impromptu reply, speaking at first with frequent hesitation and in a very low voice, but afterwards putting a little more vigour into his tones:—

"You will readily understand that I am too deeply moved to reply to each one. Your demonstrations go straight to my heart, but, I, nevertheless, wish in my reply to you to recall two memories that have weighed heavily on our hearts, and have twice filled our minds with sadness in the course of the African mission which the Government of the Republic did us the honour to entrust to us. Twice the head of the mission was afraid; twice he felt his heart drawn with anguish; twice, as he thought of his country, he felt his sobs choking him, the first time on the banks of the White Nile, under the walls of Fashoda. We had arrived at our goal, and we were happy simply in the thought that we were about to get news from our mother country. With what anxiety did we learn in what anguish she was living in respect to an affair of which I have not to speak, but we guessed then that France could no longer give the proud and heroic reply that ten centuries had brought her, and we, too, at that moment, felt all our cherished hopes falling to the ground with our tears just as we attained our end. But of what use is it to recall our regrets now that all that is over? Let us think of it no more, and let us look straight into the future. The emotion caused by a declaration of war is calmed, peace is restored, but of peaces like that France should not have had two. The second time we had our hearts shrink in anguish when from the heights of the Abyssinian plateau we saw the D'Assas. We certainly felt great joy at seeing in that vessel once more a little bit of our country, but also much sorrow, my comrades and I, at the thought that we were about to return to France. You know that we love France, and that nothing is sweeter than to return to one's country after a long absence; but we asked ourselves what was the state in which we should find her—our country—and we were overcome by our feelings, and would almost have wished to go no further. We had heard that the nation has risen against the army—we have found to-day that our fears were unfounded. Consequently I thank you for all the honour you have shown us. We do not take it to ourselves. We believe that it has a higher meaning, and that it goes straight to the army. I have heard shouts of 'Vive la France!' 'Vive l'Armee!' Vive la Republique!' I would sum up all our thoughts in those three cries, and I repeat with you, 'Vive la France! Vive l'Armee! Vive la Republique!' France is at this moment cast down by want of union. We must be united. It is the only way to be strong. So once more I cry, 'Vive la France! Vive l'Armee! Vive la Republique!'"

Major Marchand was frequently interrupted during his speech by thunders of applause, which were renewed as it closed.

Major Marchand, accompanied by Captain Baudry La Cantiniere, was driven in an open landau to the Maritime Prefecture, where the official welcome took place. The drive through the streets was of quite a triumphal character, and the reception at the Maritime Prefecture, at which Vice-Admiral de la Jaille presided, was of a particularly brilliant character. This official reception was followed by a second ceremony at the Town Hall, at which Lieutenant-Colonel Pastoureau, Mayor of Toulon, in the name of the city, welcomed the Major and his companions. Speeches were made by the representatives of various societies who had been deputed to meet the Mission, all referring in eulogistic terms to the exploits accomplished by Major Marchand and his companions.

The *Times* correspondent, in his account of the reception of Major Marchand, says:—

While the procession of deputations, preceded by bands and flags, is being formed in the narrow street leading to the principal entrance of the town hall, I meet a personal friend of Major Marchand's and with him obtain a moment's conversation with the Major, though it is not easy amid the hubbub to hear ourselves speak. He tells me that he cannot conceal the emotion caused him by his reception. "The demonstrations," he says, "delight me, and yet cower me with confusion. I should never have dreamed of such a reception, and you behold me quite unnerved by it. It is true that we are in the South, but all the same I do not deserve this excess of honour."

I abruptly ask him whether he was not still more unnerved on quitting Fashoda. But this is a burning question; he smiles, and replies with tact by turning the conversation:—"The English," he says, "have been very kind. General Kitchener and his soldiers paid us such attentions that we should have forgotten all the bitternesses of the abandonment of that post so long covered by us if it had been possible."

"Fashoda," I remark, "was then really the fixed object of your mission?" "Let us not speak of that," he replies again. It is enough to have done our duty. I should have died at Fashoda in a dogged resistance if it had been necessary and as I thought it would be, but when my Government ordered me to give up the place I did so. It was not for me to judge but only to obey."

"I will not dwell on that," I then remark, "but you know that your arrival in France and the various incidents of the Dreyfus affair have given rise to all sorts of comments? Some have celebrated in you a future dictator, others have vilified you as capable of profiting by popularity to lay hands on the existing state of things." "I a dictator!" he replies, "but people do not know me. I only ask to continue my career, nothing more. Never again will I thought of playing Napoleon and overturning anything. I have accomplished my task, and that is enough."

"It must have been an arduous one." "I confess," replies the Major, "that on my departure three years ago I scarcely foresaw all the difficulties which awaited me, and especially"—here he pauses. "Especially?" I ask. "Nothing," he replies after a short silence. Thereupon the mayor informs him that it is time to start for the popular reception at the public garden.

"Good-bye for the present," says the Major, shaking hands with me "but if you telegraph to the *Times* you may say that, in spite of the gulf of national interests separating me from its readers, I cannot but acknowledge in the perfect propriety with which the *Times*, nearly all the numbers of which I procured in Cairo, has spoken of me, and especially of my dear and courageous companions." Major Marchand's speech at Toulon, says the correspondent of the "Standard," has caused a somewhat

PAINFUL SURPRISE IN PARLIAMENTARY AND OFFICIAL CIRCLES,

where it had been hoped that he would exercise sufficient tact and avoid any pointed reference to matters with which, in any case, he must have a very imperfect knowledge, as it is considerably over three years since he left France for Africa. It is true that his speech, as at first reported, has been corrected by the official agency, and to a certain extent palliated by journals which assert that the Major's intentions were far from controversial, and that it was his desire to assert the necessity of the union of all classes of Frenchmen. Nevertheless, in the corrected version there is the following passage, which is very severely commented upon by more than one journal:—

On seeing our country in such a condition of division in reference to an affair on which it is not for me to speak, we understood that France could not make the supreme effort. We felt that our counsels could not make the energetic and proud reply which the history of the centuries had taught her. Peace, at one moment jeopardised, was happily maintained; but I think I may say that France could not afford two such peaces in a century.

The *Paris* indignantly terms such language as calumnious and blasphemous, and adds that it is intolerable that an officer in active service should give utterance to such erroneous statements, and that speaking disrespectfully of France show that he had forgotten the first duty of a soldier.

The three principal items in the festivities on May 30 in connection with Major Marchand's arrival were a popular festival on the Place d'Armes, a dinner in honour of the explorer at the Maritime Prefecture, and a reception at the Mess of officers of the Marines. The Place d'Armes, where bands played the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Depart" at intervals, and the adjacent streets were filled with a crowd of nearly 25,000 persons, who received Major Marchand and his companions with the enthusiastic cries of "Vive l'Armee," "Vive la France," "Vive la Republique."

At the dinner at the Maritime Prefecture, Vice-Admiral de la Jaille, Maritime Prefect, in proposing the health of Major Marchand and the gallant officers who accompanied him, congratulated the explorer on having sustained the courage and inspired the devotion of all his faithful comrades throughout his long and perilous expedition. Referring to the Fashoda affair Admiral de la Jaille said:—

With a joy well justified you planted there the flag of France which you had brought so far. That was the glorious result of your trials. For you it was a victory. However, your trials were not over. The greatest anguish of all was to sacrifice the success which you had so dearly bought. That sacrifice you performed with a sadness which can easily be understood, with sadness that was profound, but also with unequalled dignity, which showed what a place the strength of discipline and the love of country filled in your soldiers hearts. The example is beautiful. It will remain graven in history because the eyes of the world were upon you then and you had thrilled it. Honour then, to you, Major Marchand Honour to the officers who were your worthy comrades in fighting, in toil, and in glory! Honour to all your other companions who were so devoted to their chief from the beginning to the end of this brilliant "epopee"! I defy the future of France and to her noble children whom we receive this evening.

Major Marchand, who was deeply moved, returned thanks in a few words, which were spoken with great feeling. He referred once more to the anguish which they had suffered at Fashoda, and declared that the inflexible resolution which he and his companions had displayed was due to the noble examples which had always been furnished by the Marine Infantry.

At the conclusion of the dinner the bands on the Place d'Armes played the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Depart."

At the reception by the officers of the Marine Infantry Major Marchand spoke in much the same terms as he had done at the Maritime Prefecture.

Major Marchand and his officers were entertained at luncheon by Admiral Fournier, commander of the French Mediterranean Squadron, on board the flagship Brennus at noon. The guests numbered thirty. A second luncheon, at which all the petty officers of the fleet were present, was given on board the flagship in honour of the French and Senegalese non-commissioned officers of the expedition.

Major Marchand and his companions left for Paris by special train in the evening.

THE DERBY.

MANY years have elapsed since the Derby was run for in such absolutely perfect weather, for the heat was not so intense as in Sir Visto's year, but there was, with the pleasant sunshine, a very agreeable breeze, while the beautiful scenery by which the course is surrounded could not have been seen to greater advantage. It may be said, indeed, that the last day of May was the first day of summer, and it is not surprising, therefore, if the crowd which witnessed the fourth victory of the Duke of Westminster in the Derby was, as most *habitues* of Epsom reckoned it to be, one of the largest ever assembled there.

Among those who were to be seen in the paddock, in addition to the regular followers of racing, were Earl Spencer, the Earl of Portsmouth, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Chesham, Baron Schroder, Sir Simon and Lady Lockhart, Sir Rodvers Buller, and Mr. Percy Wyndham. Several of the above had travelled from Victoria by the special train which brought down the Prince of Wales and his party, which, despite the absence of the Princess and their daughters, was a very large one, comprising as it did the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Duke and Duchess of York, the latter dressed in mauve, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Christian Victor, and Prince Adolphus of Teck; while among the others invited by the royal party were the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Wolverton, and Lady Helen Stewart, the Earl of Coventry, Lord and Lady Wolverton, the Earl of Durham.

The Derby Stakes, of 6,000 sovs. by subscription of 50 sovs each; h ft, or 5 sovs only if declared; for three-year-olds; colts 9 st, fillies, 8 st 9 lb; the nominator of the winner received 500 sovs, the owner of the second 300 sovs and the owner of the third 200 sovs out of the stakes. About one mile and a half.

Duke of Westminster's b c Flying Fox, by Orme—
Vampire, 9st ..... M Cannon 1
Mr W R Marshall's ch c Damocles, 9st ..... S Loates 2
Mr J A Miller's br c Innocence, 9st ..... W Halsey 3
Mr H Barnett's My Boy, 9st ..... J Watts 4
Lord Durham's Desmond 9st ..... F Pratt 0
M J de Bremond's Holocaust, 9st ..... T Sloan 0
Mr T A Plunkett's Oppressor, 9st ..... T Loates 0
Mr R A Cowdell's Scintillant, 9st ..... O Madden 0
Mr H Pack's Ballylock, 9st ..... W Bradford 0
Mr Fairie's Matopo, 9st ..... F Hickaby 0
Mr E J Ross's Sir Reginald, 9st ..... F Allsopp 0
Mr Elliot Gliet's Beautiwick, 9st ..... W H Palmer 0

Betting: 5 to 2 on Flying Fox, 6 to 1 agst Holocauste, 15 to 1 Damocles, 20 to 1 Oppressor, 33 to 1 each Desmond and My Boy, 50 to 1 Innocence, 66 to 1 Scintillant, 100 to 1 Sir Reginald, 200 to 1 each Ballylock, Matoppo, and Beautiwick.

Places: 7 to 1 on Flying Fox, 5 to 4 on Holocauste, 5 to 4 agst Damocles, 2 to 1 each of My Boy and Oppressor, 7 to 2 Innocence, 6 to 1 Desmond, 6 to 1 Scintillant, 10 to 1 Sir Reginald, 20 to 1 Matoppo, 25 to 1 each agst Ballylock and Beautiwick.

It was after the appointed time before the horses emerged from the paddock to parade and canter. The Stewards granted permission for Desmond to go straight from Sherwood's stables to the starting-post. The parade was in the following order, to whom succeeded Oppressor, Ballylock, Scintillan, Beautiwick, Innocence, Sir Reginald, Damocles, Matoppo, and My Boy, with Flying Fox last, and they cantered in exactly the same order. It was twenty minutes past three before the white flag was hoisted, and then followed a series of breaks-away, in which the favourite was well to the fore. Mr. Arthur Coventry gave the signal at a quarter to four, and a capital start was effected. The favourite was first to break the line, and jumped off slightly in advance of Beautiwick, Holocauste, Sir Reginald, Innocence, Oppressor, Damocles, and My Boy, with Ballylock and Desmond the final pair; but after running 300 yards Holocauste was driven to the front, and showed the way to Flying Fox, Beautiwick, Scintillant, Oppressor, Innocence, Damocles, My Boy, and Scintillant, with Ballylock, who was outpaced, several lengths behind. At the mile post the position of the leaders remained unaltered, but Scintillant drew into fourth place directly in front of Innocence, Oppressor, Beautiwick, and Damocles, with Ballylock now a long way in the rear. At the top of the hill the favourite took very close order with Holocauste, the pair going on well in advance of Innocence, Oppressor, Scintillant, and My Boy, and before entering the straight Flying Fox took a slight lead of Holocauste. After being headed Sloan's mount pecked twice and shattered a pastern of his off forelog, and as he swerved all over the course he nearly brought down Innocence, Oppressor, and Scintillant, but there was no further accident. Flying Fox then took a clear lead of Innocence, Damocles, Oppressor, and My Boy, and amid enthusiastic cheering the Duke of Westminster's colt won in a canter by a couple of lengths from Damocles, Innocence being a length away third; My Boy, half a length behind, was placed fourth by the judge, Oppressor was fifth, Desmond sixth, Sir Reginald seventh, Ballylock eighth, Scintillant ninth, Beautiwick next, and Matoppo whipper-in. Time by Benson's chronograph, 2 m. 42 4-5 s.

The Effingham Plate (Handicap) of 200 sovs; winners extra; the second received 50 sovs. (The last mile of the Derby Course.)—Mr T. Simpson Jay's ch g Westman, by May Duke—Maid of Ath Work, 4 yrs, 7st 10 lb (K Cannon), 1. Mr. Covington's b h Candelaria, 5 yrs, 8st 12 lb (A Covington, jun.), 2. Mr. J. Maclachlan's ch c St. Maur 4 yrs, 7st 3 lb (Sergott), 3. Twelve ran. Betting: 11 to 4 agst Westman, 6 to 1 agst Sister Angela, 7 to 1 each agst Love Up and Templemore, 100 to 1 agst Candelaria, 10 to 1 agst St. Maur, 100 to 8 agst any other. Leap Up made play, attended by St. Maur and Westman, until entering the straight, where the last named and Lord Danvers closed with the leader. Approaching the distance the favourite, on the rails, challenged, and was easily by two lengths; three parts of a length divided second and third.

The Stanley Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 200 added, for two year-olds; colts 8st 12 lb, fillies 8st. 9 lb. with penalties, etc; the second received 25 sovs. Five furlongs. Mr. J. Musker's b f Lady Scomberg by Aughrim—Clonavara, 8 st 9 lb (O.-Madden), 1, Lord W Beresford's b g Yamboe, 18 st 12 lb (Sloan) 2. Sir S. Scott's b g Sr. Angelo—Lottie Hampton, 8 st 9 lb (M Cannon), 3 Four ran. Betting: 5 to 2 on Yamboe, 4 to 1 agst Lady Scomberg, 7 to 1 each Doralice filly and ottie Hampton colt. Won in a canter by three engths; six lengths between second and third

The Ranmore Plate of 200 sovs; weight for age with allowances, the winner to be sold for 100 sovs. Five furlongs. Mr. Prentice's chf Edmee, by Juggler—Pink Pearl, 3 yrs, 9st 2lb (O. Madden), 1. Mr. A. Day's ch h Newmarker, aged, 10 st. 2 lb (Allsopp), 2. Mr. Murray Griffith's bl f Full Ripe, 3 yrs, 9 st 2 lb (Ed Hunt), 3. Eight ran. Betting: Evens Edmee, 6 to 1 each agst Half and Half, Newmarket, and Full Ripe, 8 to 1 Star of the Evening filly, 100 to 8 agst any others. Won easily by two lengths; three parts of a length between second and third. The winner was sold to Mr. W. Cooper for 310 guineas.

The Epsom Town Plate (handicap) of 103 sovs; winners extra. Six furlongs.—Mr. H. Bottomley's b c Northern Farmer, by Laureate II.—Smock Frock, 5 yrs. 9st 4lb (F. Finlay), 1. Mr. Barclay's ch f Lady Derby, 3 yrs. 6st 11 lb (Heapy), 2. Mr. Barker's br f Miss Primrose, 5 yrs, 7st 3lb (Weathers), 3. Seventeen ran. Betting; 2 to 1 agst Rookwood, 8 to 1 each agst Northern Farmer, Privado, and Lucullus, 10 to 1 each agst Lady Flash, Catchword, and Lady Derry, 100 to 8 agst any other. Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

Mr. Ralph Brown, M.R.C.S., in a letter to the "Sportsman" suggests the following explanation of the accident which led to the destruction of Holocauste on Wednesday: "To many of those who were present," he writes, "the lameness of the French horse must have been very apparent. Soon after his arrival at the post I called the attention of my companion to the fact, taking it to be in the near foreleg. The lameness became shortly afterwards not so noticeable, though I overheard Sloan himself remark to Mornington Cannon, near whom he happened to be, after one of the numerous breaks-away, 'My horse is lame.' In the report of the race I see it was the pastern of the off foreleg which was shattered. It seems not unlikely that the horse, in order to save his weakened near foreleg, came heavily down on the off foreleg, and that this occurred at a time when he was coming down the hill, and, from the American jockey's style of riding, with the greater part of 9 st. on his neck and withers. Such was probably the combination of circumstances leading to an accident which is fortunately somewhat rare in flat-racing."

DEATH OF FATHER RIVINGTON.

By the death, which occurred with almost dramatic suddenness, the day before the mail left, of Father Luke Rivington, the Roman Catholic Church in England loses one of its most able and popular preachers and champions. Dr. Rivington was the son of the late Mr. Francis Rivington, of the well-known publishing house. He became a member of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained honours in classical moderations in 1859, and in the final classical school in 1861. After his ordination as a priest of the Anglican Church he joined the Society of St. John the Evangelist—known as "the Cowley Fathers' in Bombay—and seceding some eleven years ago he embraced the Roman Catholic faith. After a course of theological studies at Rome he was ordained priest in 1889, returned to London, and assisted at St. James's Church, Manchester Square. He spent much of his time latterly in writing on historical and doctrinal subjects, devoting most of his attention to the question of the Primacy of the Pope.

CEYLON TEA IN RUSSIA.

THE rapid increase in the consumption of Ceylon tea in Russia is noticed in the last British Consular report from Odessa. It is only a few years since it was introduced into Russia, and last year nearly 2,750,000 lb of tea were shipped from Ceylon direct to Odessa, against less than 500,000 lb in 1897. Teas from China and Ceylon are imported in vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet, which, owing to the low freights charged by these vessels on the homeward voyages, have now practically a monopoly of the tea carrying trade from the tea ports of China and from Colombo, more especially as now tea imported from the Far East in Russian bottoms has preferential railway rates between Odessa and Moscow. On the other hand, there is a growing purchase by Ceylon of Russian petroleum; in 1897 and 1898 Colombo took over 1,250,000 gallons each year. The Acting Consul General suggests that Australian firms might avail themselves of the low rates of freight in order to introduce tin, tallow, copra, &c., into Russia. It is said that if these commodities were shipped by Singapore line local agency of the volunteer fleet would undertake their trans-shipment into Russian vessels on moderate terms.

HILL FIGHTING IN INDIA.

GENERAL GATACRE'S EXPERIENCES.

AT the Royal United Service Institution on Tuesday May 30, Major-General Sir W. F. Gatacre, commanding the Eastern District, read "A few notes on the characteristics of hill fighting in India, and the training of infantry necessary for the same, possible in England." The chair was taken by General Sir John J. Hood Gordon.

Observing that the men who met our forces on the hill side acted on the motto "Under the shadow of the drawn sword lies paradise," the lecturer urged the absolute necessity for the British officer and soldier of being fully prepared for the tactics of Indian fighting men, many of whom had been trained in our Indian Army. Such training converted such born good shots as the Pathans into an enemy whose efficiency was always improving. In the great mountains, where water hardly existed, these hill men of bone and muscle, who hardly perspired in mounting the highest ridges, were more than a match for the European soldier in the race for possession of a height. The characteristics of hill fighting were, briefly, difficult ground, for which men must be in good condition; no road, or, at best, a rocky track necessitating the spreading of pack animals over miles of country; hot sun and probably no water; an elastic enemy shooting well, never tiring, and fast standing for a resolute assault; cliff bridge-building and continual sniping at night, which broke the rest of the tired soldier. There was always, it must be remembered, danger in retirement even after successful action, as this was taken by the enemy as a sign of defeat. But, in his opinion, additional courses of training were inexpedient, as our courses were good, and any further tax on the young soldier would prejudice recruiting. The principal points to be observed were:—Our men must be in the pink of condition; officers must be thoroughly well trained in the choice of ground for an advance or retirement under cover; able to move troops over difficult country in such a manner as to secure a minimum of loss; able to place them in position, well concentrated, and whence they can bring a shelter fire to bear on the approaching enemy; shooting in both individual and collective firing must be perfected; pace over bad ground must be regulated so as not unduly to fatigue; elasticity of movement when in extended order must be attained; men must be trained to the habit of greater observation and watchfulness of what is going on around them, whether in peace or war time; finally, all must be obedient to the order or signal of an officer. Further rules in hill fighting were:—Men must have food before they move in the morning; an early start must be made to enable the fight to be fought, and the force if necessary withdrawn to camp by daylight, in a country which passes from daylight to darkness in a few moments in attacking high ground troops should always be moved up the ridges of the spurs, never by the valleys as by this manner plan the force got the advantage of ground and would probably have at least one flank sheltered by the back of the ridge; further, the force could act on either side of the ridge and avoid the showers of rocks launched from the crest of the hill by its defenders; to keep the command together and to send no detachment on any duty which was not strong enough to give a good account of itself, for it had been in saving detachments which had been cut off or surrounded that so many of our casualties had occurred. In a country where the enemy always slept in his position on the high passes, the Englishman could not be in too good training, and steady short route marches, with good rations, were of the highest importance. General officers should require their men at a few hours' notice to be ready to move five or six miles, made on a road or throw a bridge, and select a bivouac. Everything must be done as regular as clock work on service, and if we failed to train our men to this in peace time accidents would happen. In hill fighting a special point was the provision of an early meal, with some portion of meat with the morning tea. It was also absolutely necessary to secure and seize points of vantage, and two or three men must be told off to fire on dangerous places; and on broken and hilly ground the leading must be slow and cautious. Above all, advantage must be taken of cover. To charge at the doubts as taught in the drill-book was impracticable on the hills for heavily-laden men. Careful regard must always be had to the natural difficulties in Indian fighting, and the care and management of convoys was an important feature which could only be practically taught in India, where the Government maintained a transport of about 20,000 mules. The lecturer also pointed to the organisation of precaution against ambush, and gave hints on the best pattern of helmet and on drill during.

THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

VICTORY OF MR. JOHN BALL, JUN.

THE final of the Amateur Golf Championship competition was played over the Prestwick course proved to be one of the most exciting games ever played in this competition. The finalists were Mr. John Ball, of the Royal Liverpool Club, and Mr. C. E. Tait, Black Watch, who won the championship at Hoylake in 1895. The former had taken part in no fewer than six previous finals, and on four occasions had been successful in carrying off the prize.

The play at the outset was mostly in favour of Mr. Tait, who was better in his driving and approaching than Mr. Ball. At the turn the latter was 4 down, and he won the first point in the home journey in the same position, being at the eighteenth hole 3 down. In the afternoon, however, a change came over the game, as Mr. Tait did not play as all up to his usual form. He was weak in his driving, and missed several easy putts. Still it was not until the thirtieth hole on the return journey that Mr. Ball assumed the lead. From here to the end the excitement was simply intense, every stroke being watched with the closest attention. Each was on his mettle, and when Mr. Tait got into the water at the Alps the greatest sympathy was felt for him. The manner in which he recovered himself from an extremely difficult position called for quite a perfect ovation. The last hole going to Mr. Tait the match ended in a square, but on the tie being played off Mr. Ball won the hole and the championship. He met with an enthusiastic reception, and was carried shoulder high to the pavilion, where Mr. Aitken, ex-captain of the Prestwick Club, presented him with the cup and gold medal. Mr. Tait came forward to receive the silver medal as runner-up. It has been decided that the championship is to be played off at Sandwich next year.

The details of the latter round are intensely interesting. Tait started unluckily, being penalised off his first shot, and lost the first hole, and a short approach at the third saw Ball increase his lead to one. Ball was on his mettle, and was unlucky at the fourth to run into the burn which flows past the fourth. However he got back the Himalayas, and won the seventh in 4, Tait taking four. His drive, being loudly applauded. When the turn was reached the match was all square. The figures were, out:—

Ball	4 3 5 6 3 4 4 5 5—39
Tait	6 3 6 4 4 5 4 5 5—42

Then followed what turned out to be one of the most exciting nine holes ever played in a championship. Although Tait got the eleventh he hooked his drive to the burn at the twelfth, and Ball, playing a perfect mashie approach, got all square again. Taking advantage of another hooker on Tait's part he won the thirteenth, and took the lead for the first time in the match. Tait again squared matters at the fifteenth, playing his iron well, and laying Ball a dead stymie. Ball came again and won the sixteenth through his opponent's weakness on the green, and stood one up and two to play. Now came one of the most exciting incidents ever seen in a championship. Both players got over the top of the Alps, but failed to carry the bunker, which was full of water, guarding the green. Tait's ball floating right in the middle of the pool, and Ball's just on the sand at the edge. Tait waded in, and with a terrific niblick shot got on the green, deluging himself with water. Ball played out grandly, and amidst great applause the hole was halved. Ball was now dormy one. Ball, playing the odd, laid his shot six yards from the hole, and Tait, displaying his usual coolness, played up to within five feet. Ball failing to hole, Tait ran down a three, and squared the match. On the replay both men had a good approach from their irons, Tait playing the odd dead, but Ball, taking every precaution, holed out in three, one stroke under par, and won. The figures in were:—

Ball	5 5 5 5 4 5 4—42
Tait	5 4 7 6 4 5 5 3—43

making the total for the two rounds:—Ball, 162; Tait, 164.

THE LEVEE.

BY command of the Queen, the Prince of Wales held a Levee on May 29 in St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty. By those who have had a large experience of these courtly ceremonies it was stated that this levee was the "record" of the reign—so far, at least, as presentations are concerned. These numbered 800, while the

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Pleasant. Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

"*The Lancet*, June, 31st, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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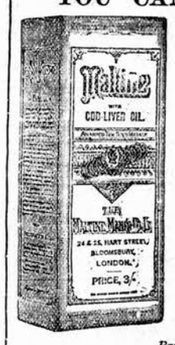

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It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

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Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

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The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

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In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.

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Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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Full Cream.

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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
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ARRESTS THE FALL.
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IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT CORRESPONDS CHEMICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK.

MELLIN'S FOOD BUILDS UP HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS BABIES, AND REDUCES THE TROUBLES AND DANGERS OF VACCINATION AND INFANTILE SICKNESSES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

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Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating.

Of all Chemists, &c., 1s., 2/6, and 4/6 sizes.
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Dec. 20th, 1895.

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I beg you to send me by return 6 bottles of Koko for the hair. Goes receive by P.O.O. 33/. If possible deliver leave it by Wednesday morning as it is for HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS VICTORIA Of Schaumberg Lippe.

(Grandaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor.)

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ROYAL ORDER!
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ROYAL ORDER!

A WORD TO MOTHERS

ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the "Housewife Annual," 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stetzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the Microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

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BEST AND CHEAPEST. SOLD IN 1-LB. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

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Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
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